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VOL. XVI NO. 52.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1907.

PRICE TWO CENTS 50 CENTS PER YEAR.

SOCIALIST JOLTS FOR CAPITALISM

When diplomats talk peace conferences prepare for war. The first Hague peace conference was followed by the Russo-Japanese war. Will the next one, now being agitated, be followed by a Japanese-American conflict?

The blowing up of the warship *Jena* is an illustration of the deadly beauty of militarism, even in times of peace. War is simply peaceful destruction multiplied.

The news that big carpet manufacturers favor combine is typical. None but small capitalists oppose combination; and even they are forced into it by competition.

"Willcox flays Harriman," despite this and similar performances, the hide of capitalism remains whole.

"There is to be no general raid on the railroads,"—this too as though the government managed the capitalists, instead of as Karl Marx showed, the government being a committee managed for the capitalists.

"Mrs. Russell Sage gives \$10,000,000 for charity," would not sound so philanthropic were information given disclosing the place from whence Mr. Sage took them. Philanthropy should be judged by its sources; not by its gifts.

The Church Federation's appeal to the President in behalf of religious revival, presupposes a danger that does not exist. The ethical concepts for which the church is supposed to stand are more observed out of the church than in it. The Socialist movement represents a greater moral force than all churchianity combined; in fact, it is the only moral force in society today.

Judge O'Gorman, in compelling Harry Korkowinsky, alias "Yankee," to make restitution of the \$10 to \$15,000 profits he received from a corporation of which he was a member and with which he did business as Secretary of the United Garment Workers, in violation of his official trust, is doing the labor movement a good service. He is thereby helping to reveal the extent of the "labor leader's" graft and justifying the course of the *Daily* and *Weekly People* in exposing Korkowinsky's actions in the past. There are other Korkowinskys, higher up, in A. F. of L. "unionism."

According to a Berlin despatch, a Bavarian wine dealer has been sentenced to two months imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$2,500 for adulterating wine. It was proved that he manufactured 35,000 gallons of wine in one year by means of chemicals, not using a single drop of grape juice.

The American capitalists who raised \$22,000,000 on a railroad never built, ought to take this Bavarian wine dealer to their bosoms. He, too, moves in a "higher sphere."

Weyerhaeuser, the lumber king, whose wealth is said to be greater than that

of Rockefeller, is reported lost. As far as his family and friends are concerned, this is distressing; but it will make little difference to humanity, at present. The millions of acres of forests which Weyerhaeuser monopolized, will continue to increase in value, thanks to the value bestowed upon them by wage-labor; and their control, in the case of Weyerhaeuser's death, will pass to his heirs, so that the men and women to whom they belong according to the rights conferred by nature and labor, will find them in the future just as effective a means of exploitation as they are at present. "Save the king; but destroy the monarchy," shouted Thomas Paine, during the French Revolution. Find the capitalist; but overthrow capitalism, says the socialist in the present social revolution.

The Patchogue, L. I., Socialist party platform is a thing of beauty, but it is not likely to remain a joy for ever. The platform carefully refrains from mentioning the class struggle. It believes in but, apparently, does not desire "the co-operative method of production and distribution of the comforts of life;" for it supports "the merchants in our town in preference to city department stores." And it wants "to amend the law so that our representatives cannot raise their own salary, but place the power in the hands of those who pay the bills." That means the middle class taxpayers, of course; for they are mainly concerned with such payments and bills. "On the face of the foregoing," the Patchogue Socialist party, asks "the support of an intelligent public at the coming election."

"Your President," C. O. Sherman, keeps up his opposition to the Industrial Workers of the World, in his usual comical manner. The I. W. W. publishes a list of new locals organized; whereupon Sherman issues a list of I. W. W. locals that he has "expelled," i. e., refused to have anything to do with him or his hired detectives and reactionary pretense of an organization. Karl Marx once said that history repeats itself, first as tragedy, then as comedy. Sherman repeats himself, first as light comedy, then as a roaring farce.

In Russia the workingmen are determined to secure political and civil rights. To this end, they now stand ready for a general strike on the dissolution of the second Duma. The Russian workmen are worthy of admiration. They exhibit the patience, fortitude and determination of their class everywhere. The international proletariat is proud of them, as they well ought to be. To the workmen of this country, the Russian workmen are especially interesting. They have what the Russian workmen strive for; nevertheless, many of them do not appreciate their rights and privileges; many of them deride politics as wasteful and delusive. Russia contradicts them in no uncertain manner. "No politics" is unhistorical.

much better health than at any other time he has appeared in court here. His face has lost that haggard, worried expression. To-day there appeared to be no cloud either of physical pain or worry upon his brow. He appeared cheerful and at several times smiled merrily with his companions at things said by them or by the attorneys in whispered conversations.

George Pettibone held his head high in the air. His face wore a calm, cheerful expression and he entered into animated whispered conversations with his companions, which, judging from the smiles could not have been of a serious nature. And Bill Haywood, big and strong, and the picture of health, was the most happy appearing one of the three. As he took his seat next to Attorney Richardson in the court room he glanced about with a pleasant smile and nodded to several acquaintances he recognized.

The Court announced that the remittitur from the United States Supreme Court having arrived he would hear arguments on the motion to dismiss. The motion was argued on behalf of the defendants by Attorney Richardson, who was followed by James H. Hawley, chief counsel for the State. When the arguments ended the Court took the matter

(Continued on page six.)

ALL AROUND CORROBORATIVE

Industrial unionism, that form of labor organization which aims to unite all the workers according to industries and class interests, for their own emancipation, indicts craft unionism, which organizes a portion of the workers for their own selfish ends according to capitalist principles and trades, or crafts, on two general counts. The first count is that the craft union is not a labor organization, but an auxiliary to the capitalist class, recruited by it for the purpose of holding down the working class on the economic and political fields. The second count is that craft unionism at best, is an inadequate form of protective organization; as it divides the workers into warring factions, bringing about the defeat of their own class interests, to the triumph of those of the masters, the capitalist class.

The two counts in this indictment have heretofore been sustained by an overwhelming mass of cumulative evidence. Fresh evidence is constantly appearing, and should be added, so as to bring the great piles of fact up to date. The latest evidence in support of the two counts in the industrial union indictment of craft unionism, is to be found in the March issue of the "Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine." The gist of that evidence appears in the following opening paragraphs, taken from a strong editorial article appearing on p. 397, entitled:

"THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE AND THE LESSONS IT TEACHES."

"By the course which it has pursued in connection with the recent strike on the Southern Pacific Railway, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has forfeited all right to recognition as a labor organization. In the enforcement of a narrow, arrogant and browbeating policy it has invaded the legitimate and recognized field of a sister organization, and allying itself with strike-breaking agencies and a grossly

subsidized press, and perverting its own members into scabs, it has sought by methods as unscrupulous as such an alliance is degrading, to accomplish the purposes of its wolfish aggression.

"The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, long since realizing that it cannot depend upon merit or the glory of past achievements to perpetuate itself from extinction, is seeking the co-operation of railroad companies in an endeavor to recruit its ranks by a system of coercion that is as unjustifiable and un-American as it is incompatible with the basic principles upon which organized labor and human labor in general are founded.

"At the cost of lending its influence in helping to defeat the very ends for which it professes to exist, it will purchase the support of any power that will help it to accomplish that object. Thus for years past we find B. of L. E. representatives in an official capacity as such appearing before committees of various State Legislatures in opposition to measures the enactment of which has been sought in the interest of railroad employees, or labor in general—the most flagrant and shameful instance of such prostitution being the recent strenuous though laughably futile efforts they put forth to defeat the New York Employers' Liability Law. Again we hear of B. of L. E. officers offering to withdraw their demands for certain concessions sought by their constituents, if railroad officials will, in consideration of such a monopoly, give their organization a monopoly on engineer representation by recognizing that order as the only medium through which the grievances of engineers, personal and otherwise, can be adjusted.

"In the Southern Pacific strike, however, the B. of L. E. has appeared in a new role of infamy, for, in addition to directing its members to become strike breakers themselves, it has deliberately entered the field as a scab-employing agency, as witness the following adver-

tisement appearing in a San Antonio newspaper during that trouble:

WANTED—Reliable men for position of locomotive firemen on Sunset lines. Good pay and steady work. Apply at office of superintendent or master mechanic or to any engineer on these lines.

H. F. Anderson, Superintendent.

"Thus, after the B. of L. E. and E. men had left the service of the railroad company in response to the strike order, it was a safe bet for a scab to approach any engineer remaining in the company's employment and find in him a friend and brother; for, in the art of scabbing no strike breaker ever existed who could outdo the B. of L. E. people either in efficiency or industry. They not only took the places of our engineer members on the S. P. but fired and hostile and even supplanted the poor cinder man, who threw up his job rather than submit to the contaminating degradation of working or associating with scabs."

This is all around corroborative; the industrial union case is proven once more. Craft unionism is a capitalist auxiliary, doing the dirty economic and political work of the capitalist class, who recruit it for that purpose. Craft unionism on false principles, the principle of being dependent on capitalist aid for existence, is necessarily oracles of capitalism, which, opposing working class interests, divide the working class into warring factions, to its own injury and the benefit of the capitalist class and capitalism.

Fortunately, the principles of industrial unionism are making headway. They are being embraced by the coal miners of Illinois, and even the belated railroad men show the first manifestations in the attempt to organize all the engineers into one organization; a fact which will partly account for the present friendliness of the railroad magnates for the B. of L. E.

FREE SPEECH

DETAILS OF ATTEMPT TO SUPPRESS IT IN GRAND JUNCTION.

The Illegal Actions of the Adams and Buntings Explained in the Light of Modern Socialist Philosophy—Preservation of Class Interests the Motive.

Grand Junction, Colo., March 18.—In a previous letter, attention was called, in a general way, to the manner in which an attempt was made to suppress free speech in the city of Grand Junction. In this letter we propose to handle this matter at closer range.

The politicians of the capitalist system delight to strut forth on any and every occasion. Fourth of July, for instance, as the great and only upholders and defenders of "our" (?) "free institutions." With contemptible smirk and perverse perversion they play to prejudice and ignorance as exponents of the "square deal," "equal opportunity," "gruelling the graffer," and every and any other old thing which seems to offer chances of "getting solid with the people," ad nauseum.

But, "Oh what a difference in the morning." The workingman goes forth with fair assurance and he proceeds to talk to his fellow workmen concerning his own and their own interests. A crowd proceeds to congregate to listen to the remarks of Mr. Workingman aforesaid, exercising their "right" of "free public assemblage" on a "public highway," or "public property." Encouraged and strengthened by the interest aroused and still confident our friend the workingman continues on his mission earnestly and honestly when, lo, and behold, something happens. A policeman steps up and asks if you have a "permit"—to exercise your "right" of free speech. A protest from Mr. Workingman that he needs none is answered by arresting him and throwing him in jail. Then up steps Mr. Politician, his mask of deceit and hypocrisy is thrown aside; his fair words forgotten, his rhetoric relegated, to limbo, and he appears clothed in all the glory of his real personality as a time server, a yellow dog, of the dirtiest mangy stripe, and with true attention to his real business, he violates his oath of office to free speech, and pitch-forks himself as a liar and a fraud by suppressing "free

public assemblage," and he drains himself of the last dregs of morality, of manhood and self-respect by offering as an excuse the violation of religious doctrines and usages, when he knows that this government is also founded on the principle of freedom to worship God or no God, as you please. In fact, this politician will make a car look like a petty mental by his assumption of authority, and bring the blush of disgrace to a dunderhead by his exhibition of ignorance, stupidity and bigotry. Which reminds us that—

"Croesus they say of old,
Turned all he touched to gold.
The modern politician with ease
If touched with gold
Will turn to what you please."

But why this thyness? Is it because this political pariah is afflicted with physical and psychological characteristics that determine him to these actions? Is it because he would be a blackleg and scoundrel and earn the reputation of an irresponsible and disreputable Uriah Heep simply for the love of doing it? It is obvious that these reasons are entirely insufficient to explain the question correctly. So there must be some other reasons.

Let us see. The capitalist class of this country, about six per cent of the people, own about eighty-three per cent of the wealth; the middle class, nineteen per cent of the people own about fifteen per cent of the wealth. Now this wealth consists in railroads, steel mills, factories, workshops, mines, large buildings, farms, etc., etc., and each individual capitalist is constantly striving to get more, and the whole capitalist class, large and small, are trying to get more. The workingmen, seventy-five per cent of the people, own about two per cent of the wealth. Now what is this two per cent? It consists of some old broken down furniture, a few ragged carpets, and other household goods usually mortgaged, a suit of shoddy, a calico gown, etc.

Now, how was all this wealth produced? How are rails made? By labor, of course. How is silk cloth woven? By the labor of a weaver. How are shoes, wheat, beefsteak, hats, in fact, everything, produced? By no other process than the application of man's brain, nerve and muscle power to the sources of life, furnished by the earth. Ah! Now we have it. We remember that Mr. Workingman was telling those other workingmen who were listening that since labor produced all wealth, and

(Continued on page six.)

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL

MOVES INTO MORE SPACIOUS HEADQUARTERS.

Organizing Work Goes On with a Swing, Especially in Building Trades—A. F. of L. Trying To Butt Down a Stone Wall—The Bird Cage Makers' Strike.

The New York Industrial Council held its regular meeting Thursday night at Bricklayers' Hall, 329 East Twenty-fourth street. This hall is much more commodious than the former meeting place, and was chosen to allow the attendance of a greater number of the membership of the organization, which is manifesting more and more of an interest in the sessions of the Council. Delegates from eight Industrial Unions, representing twenty branches were present.

Local 206, Mixed, of Brooklyn, reported growth, and well attended meetings. Hungarian Recruiting Local 635 is making progress against considerable opposition, and expects to have its enemies on the run in short order.

Building Trades No. 95 at present has nine active branches, and a branch of Jewish carpenters in Brownsville has just been organized. A branch of Iron Workers in South Brooklyn is also under way. Four of its prospective members have already been victimized for merely talking I. W. W., but nothing daunted, they are pushing on with the work. A number of Italian plasterers and laborers are also banding together to apply for a branch charter.

The Bird Cage Makers reported on the progress of their strike against Lindemann and Co. The majority of the men declare they will never go back to work while the two victimized officers are excluded. As this is the busy season in this trade, and it is absolutely impossible for Lindemann, to procure skilled hands as strike breakers, the outlook continues favorable.

The committee in charge of the ball for March 20 is working hard on the preparations, and according to their story, the affair ought to be a success.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

En route to Denver, March 12.—Have just returned from a "foray" in the rear smoking coach. Went thither to "take a census" on two heads among the workmen, who usually crowd that coach, and are more accessible there than in the other coaches. The smoking coach was not as crowded as I found those coaches sixteen years ago, when, on the first tour I made for the Party across to the Pacific, I frequently dived into them on a similar errand.

The first census I took was on Unionism. There were 47 men in the coach; 5 were obviously bourgeois; the others workmen. Of the 42 workmen only 1 is not new and never was in any Union. Of the remaining 41 only 3 are still members of a union—1 a carpenter, 1 a telegrapher and 1 trainman. The other 38—2 carpenters, 1 teamster, 3 waiters, etc., etc., had all been members of a Union at some time, but would be blankly-blanked if they now joined any. The reasons were notoriously uniform—"sold out," or "tricked out of work" by the inside ring, or "fired out" to make room for some favorite. I made no propaganda for the I. W. W.; only asked questions and listened. And as the answers came, the statement of the "Wall Street Journal" to the effect that the A. F. of L. is the bulwark of Capitalism, rose before my mind's eye, and likewise did the underground wires between Belmont and the Gompers come to sight. Craft or pure and simple Unionism disheartens the workers and scatters them away from the Union—a necessary weapon for Labor's emancipation.

The second series of questions I put to the men looked to their family status. Capitalism struts forward as THE patron Saint of the family. Here were 42 men, none younger than 25, most of them above 30. Of these 42 only 10 were married. Their wives and children were left behind as far North and East as Grand Rapids, Mich., and as far East and South as New Jersey and Tennessee. They were forced from home in search of work. Neither did they look as though the prospects of a family reunion were bright. The remaining 32 were unmarried. Some of the reasons given were as scientifically sound as they were couched in unprintable language. It all came down to this—the Patron Saint of the Family is, when looked into a little closely, a ruthless Attila; the scepter of the Southern slaveholder, who placed father, mother and child on the auctioneer's block and sold them to purchasers from distant and separate localities—that scepter has passed into the hands of the modern wage slave holder.

In Omaha a middle class Socialist party man called upon me at my hotel. He has 3 children, and is pinching himself to own his own home. He hoped for nothing from the workingman. He banked on his experience. What was that experience? They did not read, they did not post themselves. I gave him rope. It did not take long before the fact transpired that this self-same self-satisfied bourgeois did not read any Socialist paper. He did not see even the "Appeal to Reason" but once in a while. Of the important happenings of the last

What the label on your paper. That will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

The paper will be stopped on that day unless previously renewed.

6 months he knew worse than nothing—only such scraps as were utterly worthless. I asked him: "If the workingman can not be relied on for want of being posted; and if you are a fair sample of the middle class; and are so ill posted; who is going to bring help—the J. Pierpont Morgans?" The answer is still due.

—A two Kansas City meetings had several visitors from Kansas. They were mostly S. P. friends who now "saw the cat" in their own party. The ferment is going on in Kansas, and there will be things doing. Likewise the two Omaha meetings had visitors from Iowa (Council Bluffs). Significant is the fact that the S. L. P. men, both in Kansas City and Omaha, have bravely got over the one-time Party fever to increase the membership. They were cured of that by the object lesson furnished by the S. P. in Omaha especially. Bigness being the S. P. slogan, everyone was taken in, with disastrous results. The S. L. P. have become "choice." Anxious tho' they are for recruits, they will take none who does not know just what he is after. At Omaha, J. P. Roe, an I. W. W. man who is also the S. P. national committee man for Nebraska, presided at my first meeting.

A curious incident happened in Omaha. After my second meeting a number of friends in the Movement (S. P. as well as S. L. P.) accompanied me to my room in my hotel. Among the topics that turned up was the S. P. charge about The People's "abusive-ness." Both the S. P. and the S. L. P. visitors agreed that the charge was false. One of the S. P. men said: "The People's 'abusive-ness' consists in telling the truth and proving it. We want that." I then said: "The S. P. man, who says The People is 'abusive,' is guilty of double falsehood. What he says is false, in that The People is no more abusive than an indictment; what he says is furthermore false in that it implies that his party press is not 'abusive.' Abuse only, the making of unsupported charges and including in vilification of the S. L. P. is the stock in trade of the S. P. press," saying this I took out of my grip a copy of the "Appeal to Reason," dated July 22, 1899, and passing the paper to one of them requested him to read aloud a certain column. He did so amidst general amusement. The column consisted of a string of paragraphs each more billings-gat than the other. One of these paragraphs, typical of the lot, was particularly relished. It was as follows:

"Daniel De Leon is not a Socialist and the Appeal to Reason will furnish the public proof of it, if De Leon dares call for it. But Danny is afraid to call for fear he will be landed behind the bars before he got done with it."

"Dear De Leon, See?"
"Fraternally,
"Appeal to Reason."

The passage illumined, not only the S. P. charge of The People's "abusive-ness," but also the Appeal's lining up with the capitalist sheets in abuse of the Industrialists and in praise for the reactionists at last September's I. W. W. convention.

DANIEL DE LEON.

DE LEON IN KANSAS CITY.

Good Audiences Greet Editor of *Daily People*—Handshakes From S. P. Men.

Kansas City, Mo., March 12.—De Leon's lectures in Kansas City were a success.

The first night the hall was well filled and his talk on Industrial Unionism gave good satisfaction to all who heard it. It was so clear that not a single question was asked, although the speaker pressed the invitation. A collection of over \$5 was taken and several pieces of literature sold.

The second night the weather was bad, cold and raining, but a good audience was present. The lecture on Socialism was plain and pointed and brought out a number of questions, notably one from a hot-headed Socialist Party man who favored the use of arms if the capitalist attempted to count out "us socialists" after we had carried an election. De Leon's answer was convincing, several leading S. P.'s coming forward to shake his hand and approve his answer. As a result we expect to double our membership inside a month.

We have opened headquarters at 140½ Walnut street and will "keep open house" from this on. A good collection was taken the second night and

more books sold. Two young S. P. men came to our organizer at close of second meeting and declared they would resign from that party the next day and would then join the S. L. P.

Lillian Forberg, of Chicago, will be here in a few days to push the work of organizing the I. W. W.

Haste the revolution.

Press Committee.

DE LEON IN OMAHA.

Enthusiastically Introduced by Socialist Party State Secretary To Audience.

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—Daniel De Leon arrived in Omaha from Kansas City, March 10, at 6:10 P. M., and, after a light lunch, immediately went to the Lyric Theatre. There he was warmly greeted by members of the Industrial Workers of the World and Socialist Party and a few old veterans of the Socialist Labor Party, who still survive the hardships of the movement in Omaha.

J. P. Rowe, State Secretary of the Socialist party in Nebraska, also a member of Local 86, I. W. W., was made chairman of the meeting, which he conducted in a very able manner. Rowe introduced Fellow Worker De Leon as "the war horse of the Labor movement in America." The subject for the even-

(Continued on page six.)

DEFENSE OVERRULED

COURT HOLDS MOYER ON EXPIRED INDICTMENT.

Decision Also Covers Cases of Haywood and Pettibone—Argument for Change of Venue Then Taken Up—Mention of Defense Backed by Six Hundred Affidavits—Prisoners Reported in Good Health and Spirits.

Boise, Idaho, March 19.—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, accompanied by four armed guards, were taken to Caldwell yesterday morning, and their trial for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg on December 30, 1905, begun in the Caldwell court. The train was stopped near the court house at Caldwell and the prisoners were taken from the train.

All the attorneys for both the State and the defense except Clarence Darrow were present when court convened with Judge Fremont Wood on the bench.

There were quite a number of spectators at the court. Those among them who had attended previous proceedings in this case last spring when the prisoners appeared in court, expressed great surprise at the appearances of the defendants. Moyer especially appears in

ANTIPATRIOTISM

ADDRESS OF GUSTAVE HERVE, AT THE CLOSE OF HIS TRIAL FOR
ANTI-MILITARIST ACTIVITY, BEFORE THE JURY OF LA SEINE,
DECEMBER, 1905.

Translated For The People By Solon De Leon

(CONTINUED.)

As for us, revolutionary Socialists, we have discarded a flag along whose folds are blazoned in letters of gold the records of so many butcheries.

Flags are merely symbols. They have no value except for what they represent. What, then is the fatherland? What, indeed, are all the present nations?

Permit me, gentlemen of the jury, to use a figure, a sort of parable, which will give you a clearer idea of our position.

The nations, all nations, whatever may be the etiquette of their system of government, are composed of two sets of men, one far the smaller in numbers, the other comprising the vast majority of the population.

The first class is seated around a well set table, where nothing is wanting. At the head of the table, in the place of honor, are the high financiers. Some of them are Jews—yes; the others are Catholics; some more are Protestants, and others, free thinkers. They may be in disagreement with each other over questions of religion or philosophy, or even over rates of interest; but as against the great mass of the people they are banded like thieves at a fair.

To the right and left of them are the Ministers of state, the high functionaries of the civil, religious or military administrations, not to omit the general treasurers, with their 30, 40, or 60 thousand francs salaries per year; a little further around, the full Council of the Order of Lawyers, the glorious spokesman of the Universal Conscience; next the gentlemen of the court, and their precious auxiliaries, the solicitors, notaries, and bailiffs.

The big stock-holders in mines, factories, railroads, and steamship companies, the merchants, the possessors of castles and large estates, are all at this table; all those who own fourpence are here also, at the foot of the table; they are the small fry who have, nevertheless, all the prejudices, all the reactionary instincts of the big capitalists.

You, also, gentlemen of the jury, I must place among the number of privileged persons gathered around this table. It is not an evil fate, I assure you. In return for work—when you do work—which is of an intellectual character, often pleasant, which always allows plenty of leisure, which flatters your pride and vanity, you get in return a bounteous life, rendered endurable by all the comfort, all the luxury which the progress of science has placed at the disposal of the favorites of fortune.

Far from that table I see a herd of beasts of burden, condemned to labor which is repugnant, unclean, dangerous, brutalizing, with neither rest nor respite, and above all, without security for the morrow; petty merchants, tied down to their counters on holidays and Sundays, pressed more and more to the wall by the combinations of large stores; small employers, crushed down by the consolidation of large plants; small land-holders, dulled and stupefied by work days 16 and 18 hours long, whose toil only goes to enrich the big brokers, millers, wine commission-merchants, and sugar refiners. Further still from the table around which the happy ones of the world are gathered, is the great mass of the proletariat, whose sole fortune is but their arms or their brains; workingmen and women of the factories, liable to long periods of unemployment, petty officials and functionaries, forced to cringe low, and conceal their opinions; domestic of both sexes, food for exploitation, food for cannon, food for pleasure.

There are you countries!

A country of the present time is nothing but this monstrous social inequality, this monstrous exploitation of man by man.

When the proletarians uncover before the flag as it passes, that is what they uncover to. They say, in effect: "O. how lovely is our country! How free, how kind and just!" Yes, well may you laugh, Mr. Advocate-General, when you hear them sing:

"To die for our country
Of deaths 'tis the best,
The whitest of envy."

You perhaps believe, gentlemen of the jury—it is an illusion natural with privileged ones—that it is by labor and economy that one arrives at this table of the lucky. We know, to be sure, that occasionally some one does get there by combined labor, good management, and thrift. We ask nothing better than to believe that it was thus that you succeeded in securing a place there. But the rest of us, all who are members of the manual and intellectual proletariat, know well, that one gets there most frequently by working others, and by imposing on them the privations.

If you are indeed ignorant of the history of your class, be assured that we know it to the bottom. We know that in the revolutionary Republican Assemblies of 1789 and 1793 there was not a single workingman or a single peasant, but only bourgeois, big and little, who worked for their own class interests.

We know how they fell upon the 6,000,000,000 francs owned by the priesthood and the nobility, and how so many ordinary and extraordinary fortunes were accumulated by fishing in troubled waters during the whole period of revolution.

We know how your class, once it had its fill, once its revolution was accomplished, in dread of Babeuf and the misery-stricken proletariat whose anger and hopes he voiced, digested its prey under shelter of the saber of Napoleon and the Concordat of the Pope of Rome.

We know how the newly rich, created by your revolution, making of themselves prefects, councillors of state, and senators, constructed the Codes under which we still live, so favorable to the classes in possession, so hard on the workers and the poor.

We know how they made for the officials of their class and those of ours, the grossly unequal standards of pay which we still suffer from, and our tax system, so light on the shoulders of the burly, so heavy on the shoulders of the weak; we know how they put forth their hands upon the coal mines, a natural resource, a collective property, which they distributed among some thousand stock-holders who have seen their investments of 500 and 1,000 francs jump in value to 10,000, 20,000, 50,000, and some, as those of Anzin, to 500,000 francs each.

We know, how, on the downfall of Napoleon, the upper bourgeoisie seized the machinery of government, and assumed control of Parliament, 90,000 electors from 1815 to 1830, and 300,000 from 1830 to 1848, arrogating to themselves the right to send representatives to that body, and denying the right of universal suffrage to the nation at large; we know how, profiting by this seizure of the government to roll up its privileges, your class extended its dominion, to the tune of burdensome levies upon the tax-payers, over the railroads, and how, all through the nineteenth century, it passed military laws rank with privilege and arbitrariness.

Since your revolution of 1789, your class, Code in hand, has piled up its fortunes on the tombstones of the small fry; and to-day, a hundred thousand men, most of whom are drones, have worked themselves into possession of all the principal means of production, mines, factories, railroads, and banks, levying, by directions or indirections, a tribute on the labor of the great expropriated multitude, more heavy than any yet recorded.

But our country is better than the others, they say. The Advocate-General himself, among many others, informs us so. Have you not heard him, gentlemen of the jury, complaisantly enumerate the many liberties which the French nation grants us? "You have

universal suffrage," they tell us, "you have the right of organization in trade unions, the right to strike, the right of assembly, the freedom of the press. If the country is not good, it is for you, the sovereign people, to make it better!"

Universal suffrage! Just look at it! Overthrown in the countries of workshop and mansion by the economic pressure of the employers, nullified everywhere by the inevitable ignorance of voters torn early from school with only a rudimentary education, the universal suffrage is led about by the nose—permit me the expression—by your large newspapers, which are all in the control of the capitalist class, and all of which systematically falsify facts in order to fashion public opinion to their liking. Under the capitalist system, Capital is sovereign, even though it comply with republican forms.

The right to organize! It is tempered by the power held by your class to throw the leaders on the street and overcome them by starvation.

The right to strike? The witnesses who have been called, most of whom were of your own class, have recounted to you how strikers, even when orderly, are horsewhipped and sabred, and how even when strikes are successful, the employers perpetrate sinister deeds of reprisal among the ranks of the victors, in order that terror may reign among their slaves.

The right of assemblage! Ask of Bousquet and of Garnery what they think of it, they who for two months past have been within prison walls for the speeches they delivered at a public meeting, and who would now be free, like Jaluzot, if they could have found the 2,000 francs' bail cruelly and ironically demanded of them.

The liberty of the press? Look at us, who are here in this box. We are all old stagers. There is not one of us who has not been hauled up for our utterances in the press. They have had us before all the assize-courts of France and Navarre. The Advocate-General has eloquently boasted to you of the liberality of the press laws which permit us to be tried, according to him, before a jury of our peers. Our peers! Our equals! You, gentlemen! Come, now! I see among you land-holders, merchants, manufacturers, an engineer, an inspector, a bailiff; show me, Mr. Advocate-General, the manual or intellectual proletarians who confront us on these jury benches?

No, Mr. Advocate-General, it is vain to deny the existence of classes; they exist, they force themselves upon your recognition. Behold them. Here is one, in the box, under accusation—the proletariat; there is the other facing us, summoned there to judge us—the bourgeoisie.

You deny the classes, Mr. Advocate-General. But I am sure that among the municipal guards stationed in this room, there is not one, who, yesterday, when, with his magnificent forensic eloquence, under which multitudes thrill as the violin thrills to the bow, my comrade Bousquet voiced the hopes of the world's proletariat, did not respond; at the moment of which I speak, there was not one who did not feel that he belonged to our class, to us, the accused, and, sir, that he was the enemy of the class you represent.

Ah, you style yourself the advocate of all classes in society. You deceive yourself, sir. You are here as the advocate, the official attorney of only one class, the class which is really in the dock in this trial, the bourgeois class, the capitalist nation.

That the members of your class should love their country, gentlemen of the jury, is nothing wonderful. That you should ardently desire to die for it, Mr. Advocate-General, I can understand. The nation is for you a bounteous mother; she nursed you when you were infants; she instructed you; she afforded you a happy youth; and you look forward to measured and well recompensed labor, to long holidays, and to security for the morrow and for your old age.

You would indeed be monsters of ingratitude, unnatural children, if you did not fly to her defense when she called you.

I can say more than that. I can even understand that you should strive to communicate to us, the proletariat, your holy fire of patriotism.

You would be not at all sorry if we were patriots, so that, if your country were threatened, as happened the other day, at Fourmies, at Limoges, and at Longwy, we should make ourselves the watch-dogs of your strong-boxes and your privileges, against our own brothers in toil and misery.

You would be not at all sorry if we should remain patriots, and cheerfully steal, in the name of your civilization, another Tunis, another Tonkin, another Madagascar, or pillage anew Peking, for the benefit of your financiers.

It would not displease 80 per cent. of your class in the least, if, in case your financiers and diplomats did not agree to-morrow with those of Germany, we French and German proletarians should march against each other, and slaughter each other by the hundreds of thousands to decide whether Morocco should belong to the capitalists of Paris or of Berlin.

We are well informed, you see, as to the mysterious and interested springs of your patriotism. You are right, indeed, to strive to inculcate in the enslaved proletariat the cult of nationality, of flag-worship. You are right, in order to perpetuate the dominance of your class, to propagate among the proletariat a sentiment of patriotism which will blur class antagonism, which will make the sheep believe that they are the same race, the same family, the same nation with the wolves who devour them.

But you must permit us, Mr. Advocate-General, you must permit us proletarians, manual and intellectual, to entertain entirely different sentiments toward your nations.

The nation for you, is a kindly mother; for us, a step-mother, a shrew, who detests us.

Patriotism is for you a sentiment natural and profitable; for us it is a fool's trap.

We may retain for the town or village where we were born, where we grew up, where we suffered or loved, a deep affection, a natural and even instinctive feeling, which is in no way akin to your love of country; but we have lost all sentiment of love for such countries of privilege and iniquity as are the great nations of to-day.

For us, the world contains but two nations; that of the favored of fortune, and that of the dispossessed, whatever may be the language which they speak, whatever the land which gave them birth. Our compatriots are not the capitalists of this country, who would massacre us if they could, as they massacred the fathers of the Commune; they are the class-conscious proletarians, the Socialists, the revolutionists of all the earth, who are everywhere waging the same battle as we for the inauguration of a new society. In common with them, we but await the opportunity, when in this Europe where the railroads, the telegraph, the penny newspaper, and the uniformity of the capitalist regime have annihilated distance and reduced life to a dead level, we shall establish the free European federation, the first step towards that grand federation of humanity, in which the principalities of to-day will lose themselves, as the petty provinces of old lost themselves in the formation of the France, the England, the Germany of modern times.

In our hearts, Socialism, grounded on the class struggle, has so utterly wiped out all national sentiment, that we were unable to restrain our smiles the other day when our good friend Gobier, but ill recovered from his ancient attack of patriotism, spoke to us with emotion of the affront of Fachoda. Your Government, your Nation, may receive any number of insults like that of Fachoda; but we others, we shall sustain thereby no offense; we are strangers to your nationalities, and all that they comprise.

The Advocate-General, the other day, was desirous of interesting us in the defense of "our" liberties, the liberties which we enjoy in this country, the "freest and sweetest of home-lands" as we have so often been told. I thank the Advocate for his solicitude over our liberties. We know quite well what we must do to defend "our" liberties, liberties not graciously bestowed upon us by your class, but which our forefathers tore from you by force. I have already shown you how illusory become these political liberties to us, so long as we remain economic serfs, and dependent for our morrow's bread almost upon the whim of that class which is master of the means of labor.

But that in which these political liberties are real and profitable to us, no one in the world can snatch away. In one of the most heated discussions which arose upon the anti-patriotic declarations made by me in the name of the Socialist federation of l'Yonne at a meeting in the Tivoli Vaux-Hall some months ago, several members of my Party urged against me the objection, for all the world like the Advocate-General himself, that if my ideas spread on this side of the frontier, the German Kaiser would gobble France at a mouthful, annex it, and thereby put a finish to all our liberties. Let us follow up this fantastical hypothesis, and see how soon its impossible nature becomes apparent.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

THE LAST BELGIAN TRADES UNION CONGRESS

BY CAMILLE HUYSMANS, SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU, IN THE STUTTGART "NEUE ZEIT."

(Translated from the German by E. Fischer, N. Y.)

It is evident to me that even the Belgian press did not fully realize the importance of our last trades union Congress. I will endeavor, in this article, to describe the far reaching influence of the debates and the different tendencies which were noticeable during the sessions.

Belgium represents one of the four trades union types, into which the different professional organizations may be classified: (a) France; (b) Germany; (c) Denmark; and (d) Belgium.

In France the so-called "Syndicates" are not connected with the Socialist party. They are like lovers, coquetting with each other.

In Germany, trades unions and party are marching ahead on parallel roads. The connection is purely a personal one: it is the regime of "free love."

In Denmark, the unions and party are, through mutual representation, married to each other: it is the regime of the "commercial marriage."

In Belgium, union and party are one body, because the Party rose out of the craft organizations: it is the regime of a true union, commonly known as "legal marriage."

I believe the Belgian system to be the logical end and outcome of all the other systems. It recognizes, contrary to the French system, the uselessness of creating a difference between the political and the economic movements. It builds, unlike the German system, a real union. It makes it easier, better than the Danish system does, for the different forces of the movement to assist each other. It adopted at once tactics which it took

our English comrades long years of bitter experience to learn. Through this it saved itself twenty years of experimenting. But, strange to say, the labor movement started out with co-operative societies and political organizations. Notwithstanding the superiority of their form of organization, the co-operative elements were very weak in point of numbers and connection. The energetic movement of the masses at times was a surprise to the capitalist class, and forced it to grant concessions. The working class then believed that the fortresses of the bourgeoisie would be effectually bombarded by means of ammunition from these co-operative establishments. But our failure taught us a different lesson. Our defeat of 1902 opened the eyes of the proletariat, and work was commenced anew. In the interim some neutral or independent trades unions sprang up; the diamond workers of Antwerp, the textile workers of Verviers, the glass workers of Charleroi. The Printers of Brussels had been in existence for some time. The Party established a trades union committee after the fashion of the Germans, and issued a monthly review, "Das Correspondence blatt," always copying our friends on the other side of the Rhine. Trades unions, not connected with the Party, were given the privilege of being represented on this trades union committee of the Party, providing they would recognize the principle of the class struggle. In most cases, nothing was asked of these independent unions, but only those based upon the class struggle were admitted. The time was now ripe to give to this Central Committee a constitution and a permanent

secretariat.

At once five different tendencies were noticeable:

(1) Followers of affiliation with the political Party, who were against representation of the independent unions in the Central Committee.

(2) Followers of affiliation with the Party, who were in favor of representation of the independent unions in the Central Committee, but demanded that the Committee should remain a part of the Party under the title "Trades Union Committee of the Labor Party."

(3) Followers of affiliation with the Party, who believed in representation of the independent unions in the Central Committee because they looked upon these bodies as a sort of a reserve army, to be considered in the economic struggle. They intended to harmonize the two groups of trades unions and to give the Central Committee a name, indicating the real composition of the organization, i.e., made up of members from all groups: "Trades Union Committee of the Labor Party and the Independent Unions."

(4) Followers of non-affiliation of the unions with the Party for tactical reasons, and representation in the Central Committee under the terms of group 3.

(5) Followers of non-affiliation of the unions with the Party, as a basic principle of the organization, recognizing a trades union Central Committee apart from the Party.

Groups one and five were quickly forced to retreat. Group one joined group two, and group five, group four. As in reality the question of neutrality or independence of unions was never asked, and, as everybody realized that the unions had to settle the question of affiliation or non-affiliation with the Party themselves, only two distinct factions remained, one composed of groups one and two, the other of groups three, four and five.

I am sorry to admit that I left most of my friends by joining the latter faction, and I believe that I was one of the first few defenders of system No. 3, the only one answering the momentary conditions. I had very good reasons. According to my views, the Belgian unions pass, in their development, through five different stages:

(a) The workers organize because they believe the trades union is their only weapon.

(b) The workers learn in the workshop that there is no social harmony possible, as the Liberals, and the "Christian Socialists" try to make believe, and that the struggle against the exploiters is a class struggle.

(c) The Trades Unions based upon the class struggle, know that they must form national Federations, combined through a Central Committee of Trades Unions.

(d) The members of the Central Committee, organized in national and local unions upon class lines, learn that the difference between the economic and the political movements is only an optical delusion, that the political part is only a reflex of the economic, that the union alone is impotent to a degree, and that therefore the union must go into labor politics, which must be Socialistic.

(e) The unionists, organized on class lines in National Federations, combined in a Central Committee, believe in Socialism, and are members of the Labor Party.

The majority of the Party members who fought for the trades union in the Congress, thought that the Belgian economic organization could be made to order, and insisted upon a Socialist standard. Undoubtedly, they acted wrongly, as they did not take into consideration the different stages of mental development of the different groups of workers. What shall be done with unions, whose members are not as yet Socialists? Shall they be debarred from entering the Central Committee of the trades unions?

No! Shall they be admitted to the party? No! To keep these unions out of the Central Committee means to declare war against them. The possible result would be a split in the Party, and a disorganization of the economic forces. I hold that we must pay attention to the different stages of development, to which different groups of workers have attained.

In Vilvorde a local independent union is forming, for the purpose of uniting the workers in a certain locality. They are entering stage (a). The workers are united. Afterwards they recognize the class struggle. This is stage (b), in which you find the textile workers of Verviers. Now they form a national federation, and gain membership in the Central Committee—stage (c), which the Printers have reached. The next step is for the workers to become adherents of Socialism. This is the case with the Diamond Workers, who exemplify stage (d). The last forward move is to join the Labor Party, as the Metal Workers have done, and who represent the last stage (e).

Against those who always look first at the Party and then at the working class, I hold that in economic matters we must first consider the working class. This certainly does not include the neglect of the interests of the Party.

Peace to the working class, war to the capitalist class.

In a central body of labor unions you must take in all elements. Education will do the rest. The question of an economic central organization is not so very simple as some believe, and why should we exclude from the central body all such organizations as are based upon principles which are adopted with good results in other countries? A human organization is never perfect. Undoubtedly you find unions in France and Germany which consider the Belgian system an ideal one. Let us reverse the situation. Could the French Confederation and the German General Commission exclude those unions which are not up to the standard, because they are in the minority? This would be ab-

surd. On the other hand, could you rob them of their will by the covert pretext: "You are bestowing a great honor upon us by joining the General Commission, but this central body belongs to us alone. All we can do is to tolerate you. Our name does not indicate the composition of this organization. We have everything and we are going to keep it!"

Is this loyal, honest or courageous? The Congress, whose majority was composed of representatives unfriendly toward a solution of the delicate problem for the benefit of all concerned, because they held that their position was the only correct one, did not dare to follow its momentary impulses. The Congress realized what it meant to force the independents to retreat. The whole matter was referred to a special committee, composed of five members from the Central Committee, five of the Socialist unions (the Labor Party), and five independents.

I hope that the result of the deliberations of this special committee will be an agreement to unite all the workers more closely together against their masters and make possible Socialist propaganda among those who are not as yet able to draw the logical conclusion from the class struggle.

This agreement would at the same time not allow the independent unions to act politically against the existing Labor Party. Organizations of long standing are gradually realizing the growing power of the Central Committee. Already 50,000 are marching together. Tomorrow there can be 80,000, or 100,000. New organizations will be forced to join the Committee. To become stronger, you must first be strong.

We are on the eve of the unity of the Belgian workers, based upon the trades unions. The time is nearing its end, when chaos reigned upon the economic field. No jurisdiction squabbles any more. There was no concerted action possible, as a directing will had only a nominal existence. The Central Committee had no power, no authority, to act. Only at times it could play a role.

Thus was no permanent office with a

permanent secretary. Only the will existed, not a responsible persons, to carry it out. There was only an accidentally elected member, as in the Italian unions. The only time the Central Committee got any recognition was during strikes, when an empty treasury caused an appeal to the solidarity of all workers to be issued. This chaotic state of affairs will soon be over. The unions will be asked by referendum to raise their dues so as to be in a position to engage a permanent secretary to closer connect the different organizations, in one word, to centralize the force of labor.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary,
2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

To secure the DAILY PEOPLE regularly, ORDER it from your Newsdealer. As the paper is not returnable, your Newsdealer must have a STANDING ORDER for it, or else they will not get it for you. INSIST ON GETTING IT.

THE PROLETARIAN MOVEMENT AS A CHARACTER BUILDER

The word "virtue" is falling into disuse. Its use, nowadays, is limited to signify a much to be desired qualification of women; and, perhaps, it is to the honor of womanhood that the thing for which the word "virtue" stands should find a last refuge among them.

"Virtue" used to include many other things, such as truthfulness, honesty, fairness, gentleness, generosity, loyalty, courage, bravery, etc. But these virtues have gone out of use more or less. Capitalism has suffocated them much in the same manner as the pall of poisoned fumes round a Montana smelter kills the vegetation in the countryside around it. In the place of those fair blossoms of virtue, "such as mother used to teach us," Capitalism has raised a crop of thistle "virtue," such as "push," "grit," "smartness," "aggressiveness," "shrewdness," "caution," in the jungle of which grow around such poisonous snakes and lizards as selfishness, deception, faithlessness, perfidy, dishonesty and treason.

The only counterpoise to this moral degeneration in modern times is the revolutionary working class movement. The essentially altruistic spirit of this movement, its declared purpose to put an end to all class struggles, to build up a society where all shall receive the full product of their toil, where no man shall any longer oppress another as master—all this appeals to minds not yet altogether warped and corrupted by capitalism. Once within the ennobling sphere of influence of the proletarian movement such a mind is gradually cleansed of capitalist taints. The spirit of no compromise, of absolute self-reliance upon ourselves as a class, of bold defiance of the master class, develops fearlessness and independence. The fairness, the openness, the usefulness of our dealings throughout the world find their reflex in the minds of those who come in contact with the revolutionary movement. The coming revolution is a character builder. It throws its shadow before it on the field of morals and ethics as well as on other fields.

Shame, then, on those who, knowing of this power of the revolution, use it for corrupting the minds of men. To be more specific, I accuse the Socialist party of being a corrupter of morals, and I do this from personal observation of said organization ever since the beginning of its existence in this country. That there are notable individual exceptions within their ranks I am glad to admit, and to them this does of course not apply.

The Socialist party comes out in the open and appeals to men to join them in establishing the co-operative commonwealth, and it receives the response that such a high purpose is worthy of. Generous youths, with open minds, innocent of guile, enthusiastically embrace their teachings—so far, so good.

But no sooner have these young men begun to get warm in their shoes before they also have to learn to tune down

their fervent enthusiasm for what they consider right and just and true. Such inconvenient conceptions will have to be subdued and subordinated to the Socialist party's efforts at increasing their vote at any price. If such efforts conflict with science and common sense (for instance, buying out the capitalist class)—so much the worse for science and common sense! The clean mind of the young convert is polluted for the sake of expediency.

Or if the efforts at increasing the vote subvert a fundamental principle of the revolution, e. g., as when the Socialist party of California adopts a platform in favor of Japanese exclusion in order to capture the pure and simple vote—so much the worse for the fundamental principle! "Workingmen of all countries unite," becomes mercenary perjury on the lips of our young convert when he is under the lash of scheming politicians who are after votes.

Or if the efforts for catching votes demands prostrating himself before Gompers and his clan, the young convert has to do so, he has to flatteringly refer to the Gompers crew as "nobly waging the class struggle" and exhort every worker "to join the union of his craft," in spite of his knowledge of the close co-operation between the "noble wagers" and the capitalist class for the downing of the working class.

Thus the recruit is led, step by step, into the slippery road of compromising what he knows to be true, for the sake of temporary expediency. The sharp, clean point of his moral sensitiveness is broken off and blunted. Once started on the inclined plane of deception the recruit soon acquires some other capitalist virtues. Subterfuges, dodges, bluffs and lies begin to come trippingly on his tongue. From having started as an honest revolutionist he has turned a vicious fake and a common low down politician. After this stage is reached he is lost to shame. When a Sherman is thrown out of the Industrial Workers of the World as a traitor and a graffer he takes to his company as naturally as ducks take to water. He may have been ever so strong an upholder of craft unionism as against Industrial Unionism, up to that time, but now he becomes an Industrial Unionist—of the Sherman type.

Thus the young men and women attracted by the revolutionary strain in their airen song gradually, perhaps without noticing it, have the sacred fire of enthusiasm, born of clean and noble purpose, extinguished by the chemicals of corruption. Later these corrosive chemicals eat into the character to the extent of making them vicious labor fakirs or self-seeking politicians, who, having themselves thrown away the last rag of decency, persecute with malignant meanness all who have not fallen with them.

Grave is the responsibility of the Socialist party. With such a great power for good or evil, it chose evil. When its foul and checkered career is ended, its monument of wrecked characters will still survive it.—John Sandgren.

THE RECORD BEATEN

IN THE MATTER OF SUBS. FOR SOME TIME BACK—MANY FROM EASTERN PART OF THE COUNTRY.

For the week ending March 16th, we received 224 subs to the Weekly People, and 40 mail subs to Daily People, a total of 264 for the week. This beats the record for quite a while back and is chiefly encouraging because many of the subs came from the eastern part of the country.

The roll of honor, those sending five or more subs, are: J. Brewer, Hartford, Conn.; 13; Cleveland, O.; 13; S. O. Chinn, Spokane, Wash.; 13; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O.; 12; C. Hagstotz, McCabe, Ariz.; 11; C. Georgewitz, Schenectady, N. Y.; 10; C. E. Warner, New Haven, Conn.; 6; J. D. Carlson, Bridgeport, Conn.; 6; R. Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O.; 5; Section Los Angeles, Cal.; 5; Aug. Gillman, Stockton, Cal.; 5.

Prepaid cards sold: Section Cook County, Ill.; \$10; Hartford, Conn.; \$5; San Francisco, Cal.; \$5; Holyoke, Mass.; \$4.00; London, Ont.; \$4.75.

On the whole the work of the week was good. It shows what can be done. Some of our friends think that getting subs is no easy job, but it is our belief that there is a far bigger audience than we have yet reached that is willing to listen to the message of the S. L. P., so that if our comrades and friends will but bestir themselves a bit we are sure they will find the work not near so hard as they imagined. Extend the sphere of the Party Press influence and loyal subscribers will arise to help in the work.

Labor News business was also pretty good the past week. The following were the more important items: San Francisco, \$24.78; Goldfield, Nev., \$10.50; E. St. Louis, Ill., \$7; Tonopah, Nev., \$3; A. N. Carn, Scandinavian Organizer, \$6.25; Los Angeles, Cal., \$5.25; Providence, R. I., \$2.20; Detroit, Mich., \$3; Pittsburg, N. J., \$2; Pittsburg, Pa., \$2.50;

Chicago, \$2.50; Wheeling, W. Va., \$1.70; Oklahoma City, Okla., \$1.50; Black Diamond, Cal., \$1.25; Malden, Mass., \$1.

Many a time an S. L. P. man will have a strong personal talk with a fellow workman, along say, the lines of Industrial Unionism, and then regrets that he hasn't a copy of the Preamble address with which to follow up the talk. Much good can be accomplished by individual propaganda and a pamphlet with which to clinch the argument doesn't take up much room in the pocket.

The new edition of Bebel's "Woman Under Socialism" will soon be off the press. The greater part of the sheets are now at the binders. Orders for the book are not so brisk as we should like. Get busy everybody and keep us on the jump.

PORTLAND LUMBER STRIKE.

A. F. of L. Takes Hostile Stand, and Demands Itself Forever, in Eyes of Working Class.

(Telegraph to The People.)

Portland, Oregon, March 17.—The American Federation of Labor leaders here, to-day adopted resolutions hostile to the strikers in the great sawmill and lumber strike. The business men of the town are profuse in their laudations of the stand of the A. F. of L., but it is manifest that in the eyes of the working class of Portland, the Gompers organization has damned itself forever. Even Titus, the Socialist party "intellectual" so declared at a mass meeting this afternoon.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

AS TO CONNOLLY'S REPORT

Editor Daily People:

To the Comrades of New Jersey: Comrades, certain statements of mine at the recent New Jersey State Convention having been called in question, and the matter, against all correct procedure, being referred to the Editor of The People, instead of to the National Secretary—the proper official, I claim the right to place before you the true facts in the case, and the exact wording of the resolution in dispute.

On the matter of the Transvaal letter I moved:

"That the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the right to insert official matter in The People."

I worded the resolution in this manner in order to uphold the contention I was maintaining then, and maintaining now, viz., that in the absence of the N. E. C. the Sub-Committee ought to exercise all its powers and functions, subject only to the recall and over-ruling vote of the N. E. C., as the latter is subject to the over-ruling vote of the party membership. For this purpose it was necessary to include the two bodies which I accordingly did in their proper order.

When this resolution was accepted as in order to be discussed I made a copy of it and handed that copy to the secretary: the original is lying beside me as I am writing this letter.

This was in conformity with the practice I followed all during the N. E. C.; of every resolution I offered I made two copies, one for the secretary and one for myself. A fact all my fellow-members can testify to.

To further illustrate the credibility of my report permit me to place a few facts before you. After the meeting of the N. E. C., and one month before the New Jersey State Convention I moved in the Sub-Committee, and was instrumental in having passed, a recommendation that the minutes of the N. E. C. be sent to the State Committee. Is it conceivable then that with the knowledge that, due to my own initiative in the matter, these minutes would soon be in the hands of the men I was addressing I would be such a fool as to seriously misquote a resolution that would be in these very minutes.

But why all this heat? Let us have the minutes!

Fraternally,

James Connolly,

(152 Hawthorne ave, New Jersey.)

Editor.

[First. Connolly starts his statement with a slip from "the true facts in the case" which he promises to give. He says that his statements at the recent New Jersey convention were "referred to the Editor of The People." This does not square with the facts, and these facts are not open to discussion. They are found black upon white in the Daily People of last February 28, under the signatures of the New Jersey comrades who did the alleged "referring." Connolly, in his report to the New Jersey convention had conveyed the impression that the Editor of The People had been instrumental in causing the N. E. C. to relinquish all its rights of supervision over the contents of The People. The comrades who wrote, though puzzled, evidently believed that some such act was committed by the N. E. C. As the National Secretary is not the custodian of the actions of the Editor of The People, and as no reference had been made to the National Secretary, it was in keeping with "all correct procedure" to do what the comrades did—demand from the Editor of The People an explanation of the conduct imputed to him. The S. L. P. holds every member personally responsible, and demands direct, not vicarious, explanations.

Second. Connolly talks as though the issue were whether the motion, which at the New Jersey Convention he reported to have made at the N. E. C., tallies with the "original lying beside him." That is not the issue. It matters not how many originals may lie beside a mover of a motion. The issue is whether the action of the N. E. C., in which action the Editor of The People was reported to have been instrumental, justified the interpretation that Connolly put upon it in his report to the New Jersey convention, to the effect that the N. E. C. had relinquished its rights of supervision over the contents of The People.

In determining the correctness or incorrectness of such an interpretation, the first thing to consider is, no doubt, the motion that the N. E. C. voted down. But in the determining of such correctness or incorrectness, the "original lying beside the mover" is by no means conclusive. Such original may be disputed to have been the motion actually acted upon by the majority of the body, a body, the majority of whom do not see a motion and must carry it in their minds, may understand a substantially different motion from the "original lying beside a mover." Motions are not always read with perfect distinctness. When dispute arises over a motion, the body is not left dependent upon originals that may be lying beside the mover. A body is not left dependent even upon the minutes of the secretary, before the minutes have been read and approved by the same body. In cases of dispute, where motions are not furnished in writing to all the members of a body, and, therefore, can not be carefully compared by each, the RECOLLECTION OF THE MAJORITY OF THOSE WHO ACTED UPON THE MOTION IS THE

DETERMINING FACTOR, with the business that actually lay before them as the subsidiary factor to assist their memories. Connolly makes an effort to prove the relevancy of that portion of the motion that lies beside him which virtually legislates upon the functions of the N. E. C. He fails. Seeing that the issue was not and could not be the rights of the N. E. C.; seeing that the issue was exclusively the rights of the Sub-Committee—seeing all that, the words "THE N. E. C. AND," in the passage "THE N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the right," etc., was mere surplusage. So far from it having been "necessary to include the two bodies" in the motion, their inclusion could have only the effect of confusing. The impression left upon my mind by the motion, as I heard it read by him, was that it dealt with the Sub-Committee of the N. E. C., or the N. E. C.'s Sub-Committee only. But MY memory in the matter is not a determining factor. I am not a member of the N. E. C. and could not vote on the subject. The determining factor will have to be the memory of the members of the N. E. C.—What is the motion they heard read by Connolly, and voted upon? Already one member of the N. E. C., Jacobson of the State of New York, in the presence of Connolly himself, disagreed with Connolly's version. At the meeting of the Sub-Committee, of which both Jacobson and Connolly are members, held on Sunday the 24th of last February, I presented myself with the request that—in view of my pending long tour in the West and in view of the many matters of importance that remained pending in the Editorial room, and which matters I detailed at length—we, the Sub-Committee and myself, confer upon those important matters, to the end that, by an exchange of views between the Sub-Committee and myself, held right there with my substitute, Justus Ebert, present, the danger of possible friction between the two Departments be avoided, and thus the burden that remains on Ebert's shoulders be relieved. Connolly thereupon made a motion to the effect that the Sub-Committee accept my statements, but decline to enter into the exchange of views which I requested, there being no emergency to warrant the Sub-Committee to act under the ruling of the N. E. C. In the course of this argument in support of that motion Connolly stated the motion that he made before the N. E. C., as quoted by him above, and which the N. E. C. voted down. Thereupon Teichlauf, another member of the Sub-Committee volunteered the information that he happened to be present when the N. E. C. acted upon Connolly's motion, that the motion did not allude to the N. E. C.'s functions, and that it was "all about the Sub-Committee"; and Jacobson confirmed Teichlauf on the spot. Connolly, in reply, having stated that both Teichlauf and Jacobson had said their memories were faint upon the subject, both Jacobson and Teichlauf declared their memories were not faint but distinct. The matter will have to rest with the N. E. C.

Third. Connolly asks whether it is conceivable that, with the knowledge that, due to his own initiative in the matter, the minutes would soon be in the hands of the men he was addressing at the New Jersey State Convention, he would be such a fool as to seriously misquote a resolution that would be in those very minutes. I don't know what is conceivable. I've long quitted speculating upon "the conceivable." What I do know is—

a—that minutes are not minutes until approved by the body whose transaction they purport to report. Minutes are often incorrect. For that reason they must be first submitted to the body itself; their amendment is an everyday occurrence. Even Bohn, or myself, much more familiar with the pen than Olpp, the esteemed comrade and member of the Sub-Committee who officiated as the secretary of the N. E. C., is liable to err in writing up the minutes. These do not become MINUTES, with the force that Connolly would clothe them with, until "read and approved" by the body itself. I do not know whether Connolly's motion to send the minutes to the State Committee embodied the necessary addition of first submitting them to the members of the N. E. C. who were present, without which precaution what would be sent would not be MINUTES;

b—that the resolution, as quoted by Connolly, may, for all I know, be found literally in the proposed minutes, and yet his report to the men he was addressing at the New Jersey convention was vitally misleading in that he forgot to state the facts that preceded his motion and the tenor of the discussion that followed it, and thus forgot to put them on their guard against the unwarrantable interpretation that he put upon the defeat of the motion that was actually voted upon.

By all means let's have the MINUTES.—ED. THE PEOPLE, St. Louis, March 6, 1907.]

I was more than surprised to see my comrades of Hudson County asking for information on the N. E. C. report of Comrade Connolly. The comrades who signed the first letter were present at the convention during the report of Connolly. Herrschaff and Zimmerman were delegates; the latter acted as Chairman. Strange that they, all veterans in the Socialist movement, should remain silent; Zimmerman excepted. He manfully took the floor and dissented from Connolly. Zimmerman said: "I don't

THE MOVING FUND CONTINUES TO MOVE

\$2,200 MARK WELL IN SIGHT—CONTRIBUTORS GIVE LIBERALLY TO FOE OF REACTION.

The Moving Fund continues its upward flight, and is now soaring well around the \$2,200 mark. Letters expressive of the usual good cheer and encouragement continue to come in along with the contributions. E. Sherman of Rockville, Conn., writing in behalf of Section Rockville, says, "we hope you'll easily get to the \$3,000 point"; and sends in another \$10 as an aid to the realization of the hope. M. Cassel, Denver, Col., writes, "Let the work go bravely on," and makes it possible to do so by sending in \$1.00. John Sweeney, Section Hoboken, N. J., sends \$5.00, and after recounting the good deeds of our party press, says: "Set your jaws, comrades; tighten your belts and, shoulder to shoulder, back up our press." G. Spettel of St. Paul, Minn., also writes. He tells how he received "Your president," C. O. Sherman's latest effusion, and then adds, "I herewith enclose \$5.00 for Daily People moving fund, as I wish to have the honor and glory of assisting in removing from the labor world, one of the worst of solidarity's enemies, in the persons of the Shermans." And the same note of appreciation of the work of our press, is heard in all the correspondence. Keep up the contributions; more is needed!

Amounts Received.
List 4, Phoenix, Arizona, S. Long, 50c; W. Lyman, 75c; E. Schrab, 50c; N. Renna, 50c; F. Villardo, 25c. \$ 2.50
List 35, Rockville, Conn., Section Rockville, S. L. P. 10.00
List 132, Brooklyn, N. Y., Branch 4, Section Kings County, O. Lintsky, \$2; G. Wisnask, \$2; H. Neufeld, \$5; M. Finklestein, 25c; D. Kaplan, \$1; P. Siegel, 25c; A. Ritt, 50c. 11.00
List 146, New York, N. Y., 12th A. D., E. Seidel, \$1; A. Sater, \$1; 12th A. D., \$5; S. Kubelik, \$1 8.00
List 151, New York, N. Y., 18th A. D. 1.25
List 153, New York, 20th A. D. 3.45

believe a word of it," meaning the resolution that was voted down by the N. E. C.; that has since created all the writing and questions, Zimmerman voted against endorsing Connolly's report.

Much has been said as to the interpretation of the resolution, "Resolved, That the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power of having inserted official notices and correspondence in the official organ." I will not say anything as to what Comrade De Leon said, as he is on the road, and cannot answer what I would say; I will confine my criticism to my friends of Jersey City and vicinity.

I admit their right of asking any one they pleased about Connolly's report, but I am of the opinion that they ought at the outset to have questioned Connolly and secured a statement from him in writing; then bring the matter before the State Executive Committee or the National Secretary. From the start they ignored their different branch organizations, State organization, and the National Secretary. Their entire conduct looked more like prattling children or old women, than revolutionists.

The second letter to the individual members of the N. E. C. was the strangest and most amusing piece of work, I ever witnessed. Herrschaff's and Katz's names do not appear among the signers; they were in the first. The names of Eck, Wolf and Schoenleber appear with the second. Zimmerman, not believing Connolly, is anxious for information, wants to be set right; with him it's a case of the "King can do no wrong" but everybody else.

As to Wolf's attendance at the convention I can't certify. Schrafft, Schoenleber and Eck, I didn't see in the hall; I am positive they were not present when Connolly made his report. Here you have men asking for information of National Committee men on the strength of hearsay talk. What a ridiculous position to be in. In the first letter two delegates attempt to speak for the convention. In the second one delegate, who, I again repeat, is the most consistent of the lot. But picture three men, revolutionists, acting as Eck, Schrafft, and Schoenleber. The old story of men jumping at conclusions. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Now as to myself, my own conduct in the matter. It was I who moved, on Connolly's report being received, to endorse the action of Connolly and the stand he had taken, which included the defeated resolution now under debate, the Colorado matter, etc.

In referring to De Leon's side of the affair, I was, I, not Connolly, that used the word "Dictator." Connolly simply repeated his own words that he expressed at the N. E. C. meeting. I presume that the N. E. C. men will be able to recall them. It is unnecessary for me to again repeat them here. Connolly's remarks were more of a complimentary than invective nature.

In connection with Comrade Connolly's report to the convention, a statement has

List 185, Yonkers, N. Y., F. Pierson, \$2; J. Orme, 50c; P. Jacobson, \$2; H. Jones, 25c; E. Nyden, \$1; A. Rutstein, 50c; O. Caraher, \$1. 7.25
List 221, Philadelphia, Pa., E. Mesner, 25c; M. Leof, \$1; G. Reber, \$2; J. Erwin, 25c. 3.50
List 450, New York, N. Y., J. Procum, \$1; Mrs. J. Procum, 50c; F. Salenees, 50c; W. Darkewitz, 25c; J. Smith, 50c; K. Anson, 25c; O. Wilson, 25c; A. Osolsol, 25c; F. Anson, 25c; F. Rivau, 25c; T. Meese, 25c; F. Upelneck, 25c; G. Greenfeld, 15c; K. Tamberg, 20c. 5.00
California, San Francisco, N. Grobowsky, \$1.50; Vallejo, W. Kroeck, \$1 2.50
Colorado, Denver, M. Cassel.. 1.00
Massachusetts, Pittsfield, Section Pittsfield, S. L. P. 5.00
New York, Brooklyn, O. J. Hughes, \$1; New York, J. Van Veen, \$1; Solomon Bruch, 25c; Troy, P. E. De Lee, \$1; Mrs. P. E. De Lee, \$1 13.00
Ohio, Columbus, O. Steinhoff, .50
Oregon, Houston, J. Kerney, \$1; O. Vos, 50c; "Sympathizer," 50c; P. Quamen, 50c; "Sympathizer," 50c; J. Anderson, \$5 8.00
Rhode Island, Providence, J. Morton 1.00
Texas, San Antonio, O. Schmettle, 25c; A. Mills, 25c; C. Spaar, 25c; O. Georges, 25c; D. Troubucco, 25c. 1.25
Washington, Bandon, P. Mellon, \$1; Tacoma, J. McCall, \$1 2.00
Wyoming, Shoshoni, F. Willard 2.00
Total \$ 88.15
Previously acknowledged .. 2,070.31
Grand Total \$2,158.46
A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.
Press Security League.
Friday, March 15, 1907.

been made in The People that Connolly did not state the facts leading up to the above resolution. On the contrary he gave a long and explicit statement of the facts leading up to the said resolution and I, as secretary of the convention, as well as the delegates present, can testify to same. I have not read anything in The People that added one word to the information already supplied by the New Jersey N. E. C. delegate.

I also stated the majority of the N. E. C. had voted away their rights, I held that the rights of the Party members were still plain; the constitution is there. I compared the conduct of the N. E. C. men who voted down the above resolution to the Scots voting away their independence in the early part of the eighteenth century and to the Irish bourgeois-feudal parliament voting away their independence in the beginning of the nineteenth century; the difference being that the Scots and the Irish received emoluments, titles, estates and pensions. Our N. E. C. men innocently placed themselves in a bad and precarious position. But the right of recall rests with the party members.

In conclusion, I would say to the comrades: don't get excited over the matter. The minutes will soon be in your hands; you can use your own judgment in the matter. Remember you have other important things to attend to besides hairsplitting. A campaign is ahead of us in New Jersey. Butterworth is our standard-bearer. See that money is secured for the campaign fund. Roll up your sleeves and get to work, which yours fraternally will do.

Patrick L. Quinlan.

I for one will not give consent to have a local committee manage the party affairs, subject only to referendum, for I am fully satisfied had it not been for the present make up of the N. E. C., another internal disturbance would have injured the Party. The rank and file will soon be justified in calling upon the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee to not only furnish the State Committees with stenographic reports, but have it supplied with same.

How any action of the N. E. C. can make null and void any part of the constitution I can not conceive. I hope that there are still enough privates in the Party to prevent the generals, from accomplishing such power, if they try it. I am, etc.,

Silas Hinkel.

Reading, Pa., March 10.

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P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 North
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.
Owing to the limitations of this office, cor-
respondents are requested to keep a copy
of their articles, and not to expect them to
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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:	
In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,167
In 1896	38,504
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People:
50 cents a year; 25 cents for six
months.

He who would gather immortal
palms must not be hindered by the
name of goodness, but must explore if
it be goodness.

—EMERSON.

MARX AND POLITICS.

Workingmen opposed to politics,
often appeal to the writings of Karl
Marx, the master mind of Socialism,
in vindication or promotion of their
course. They quote him as though he
were a total abstainer from political
action in any other than a fundamental
economic sense; and therefore adverse
to taking part in politics along work-
ing class party lines.

This method is untenable. Marx is
not a quotation, nor a series of quota-
tions. His varied works and activities
constitute a comprehensive standard
of working class theory and practice,
and it is by this standard that he must
be invoked, if invoked at all. Any other
course, would be an injustice, not only
to Marx, but to all concerned.

When judged by the standard herein
set forth, Marx' attitude on politics
will be found to be entirely different
from that which the anti-political ex-
tremist would gladly attribute to him.
Marx will then be found, not only point-
ing out the fundamental basis of polit-
ical action and the state, but also de-
voting his superb genius to building up
the practical side of the political party
of labor, so that labor may be prop-
erly equipped in the economic and
political struggle for its emancipation.

It is a matter of working class his-
tory that Marx bitterly opposed the
anarchistic tendencies within the great
international labor movement that he
so well founded and directed, with the
able assistance of Engels, Liebknecht,
Bebel, Guesde, Lafargue and others
equally beloved by the working class
for their splendid achievements in its
behalf. In the midst of this opposi-
tion, Marx is found active, as always,
in many directions. In 1889, in a con-
versation with a unionist named Ha-
mann, Marx said, in his unusually keen
style: "Only the Trades Union is ca-
pable of setting afoot a true political
party of labor." The profundity of
this statement is reflected in the cap-
italist and anarchist attempts to keep
the trades union out of politics; such
a course would prove dangerous to
both. Again, in 1875, Marx is busy
criticizing the formation of the German
Labor party, which grew out of the
fusion between the Lassalleans and the
Marxians. During this criticism, Marx
made certain strictures that are worth
recalling, in view of the belief of the
"no politics" man that the present
form of political government can be
substituted by an industrial one with-
out calling into requisition any other
means of transformation than purely
economic ones.

In a letter to Bracke, criticizing both
the economics and the politics of the
platform of the German Labor party,
Marx, apropos of the demand for "a
free state," and after showing that the
basis of the state is existing society,
says:

"What, then, is the change which
the state will undergo in a communis-
tic society? In other words, what so-
cial function analogous to the present
functions of the state, will remain
there? This question can be answered
only by proceeding scientifically; the
problem is not brought one flea's leap
nearer its solution by a thousand com-
binations of the word 'people' with the
word 'state'.

"Between the capitalist and the com-
munist systems of society lies the pe-
riod of the revolutionary transforma-
tion of the one into the other. To this
corresponds a political transition pe-
riod, whose state institution can be
nothing else but THE REVOLUTIONARY
DICTATORSHIP OF THE PRO-
LETARIAT.

"What the platform demands applies
neither to the transition state nor to
the future State organization of Com-
munist Society."

If these words, combined with Marx's
other utterances and activities, espe-
cially those immediate activities which
called these words forth, mean any-
thing, they mean that those who would
delimit the politics of labor to a purely

economic basis, have no friend in Karl
Marx; and that, consequently, when
they quote him as opposed to politics
and working class political parties they
quote him wrongly. Marx makes plain
that the proletariat must organize polit-
ically so that it can control the transi-
tion state and usher in Socialism.
He further gives the aid of his great
critical abilities in an effort to cause
the German Labor party to form un-
compromisingly, to this great end. "No
compromise," that was Marx's great
slogan, whether applied to economics
or politics.

Some workingmen, unlike those who
quote Marx, may be inclined to cry out
with Emerson, "Why all this deference
to Alfred, and Scanderberg, and Gus-
tavius? Suppose they were virtuous;
did they wear out virtue?" And they
may believe that Marx is a backnum-
ber, anyhow. But make no mistake,
Marx possessed unusual historical and
evolutionary penetration, as has oft
been proven; and deference to him is
not servile submission to an individual,
but a proper recognition of development
as outlined by a master mind.

WOE IS NEW ZEALAND!

There is woe in the camp of the Ap-
peal to Reason, the radical bourgeois
press and the advocates of arbitration,
as a solution of the struggle between
capitalist and laborer. New Zealand,
"the workman's paradise," thanks to all
kinds of "socialistic institutions," has
been short-circuited into a capitaist hell;
and the "country without strikes," thanks
to compulsory arbitration, is as full of
them as a tramp's clothes is of vermin.
The "socialistic institutions" do not so-
cialize; the compulsory arbitration act,
held to be useful so long as people are
willing to be compelled to arbitrate, is
now without utility, for, unlike Barkis,
the New Zealand workman is no longer
willing.

"Prosperity" is rampant in the Aus-
tralian state. There is a greater demand
for labor; prices are high. As a result
there have been numerous strikes for in-
creased wages, notably among the street-
car employes, domestic servants and
slaughter-house workers. The last was
one of the worst; stock was congested
in the pens and deterioration ensued.
To evade the penalties of the Arbitration
Act, the strikers at Wellington claimed
that they had abandoned their union.
The plea was not recognized; the prime
movers were fined, with the result that,
instead of checking the strike, as was
evidently hoped, the movement spread.
Deep seated discontent against arbitra-
tion is reported among the unionists;
and other means of adjusting wages are
demanded.

Well may the believers in New Zealand
weep and wail and gnash their teeth. A
house with divided interests cannot stand.
"Socialistic institutions," like municipal
street-railways, reduce the taxes to
taxpayers; they secure a greater rate of
interest to capitalist investment; but
they do not remove the worker from de-
pendence on the capitalist who exploits
him and whom he consequently hates.
Arbitration, compulsory or otherwise,
does not remove Labor from the category
of commodities, to be bought and sold in
the market like other commodities; the
capitalist giving the worker as little as
he can; the worker striving for more and
for it all. Their interests are opposed
to each other, and antagonistic in the
extreme. New Zealand is not exempt
from either this dependence or conflict.

The result of the workers' dependence
and the conflict of class interest is evi-
dent. Labor will seek every opportunity,
as in the increased "prosperity" of New
Zealand, forced on by the necessity for
more wages growing out of the high
prices, to secure more of its products.
Strikes result; and where capitalist
laws seek to repress, as in the case of the
Arbitration Act, they are evaded and
condemned. Only genuine socialist insti-
tutions will avail the workers, whether
of New Zealand or elsewhere. These will
abolish the dependence and conflict of
interests now causing the devotees of
New Zealand so much anguish, by
abolishing the capitalist class, making
land and capital collective property, there-
by wiping out the clashing interests of
capitalist and laborer; with their com-
pulsory and voluntary arbitration; and
raising Labor from the category of com-
modities to the stature of humanity.
Some of these devotees cannot fail to
perceive these facts, so that their trials
will not have been altogether in vain.

"The present universal feel of pes-
simism" that is afflicting London bank-
ers is not relieved by the optimistic
pretenses of the winning capitalists on
this side of the Atlantic.

Workingmen of Irish birth turned out
seventy thousand strong, in this city
on the 16th inst., in memory of St. Patrick.
Wonder how many of them are ready
to turn out and work for the co-opera-
tive commonwealth.

Watch the label on your paper. It
will tell you when your subscription ex-
pires. First number indicates the month,
second, the day, third the year.

ST. JOHN'S 'FRISCO SPEECH.

*Vincent St. John, addressing the San
Francisco I. W. W. Moyer-Haywood
protest meeting, gave expression to
facts and opinions which reflect the
courage and foresight of the modern
labor movement. St. John, referring
to the labor question said, among many
other sterling things:—

"We draw up resolutions and con-
tribute our coin to feed the lawyers;
we do everything to avoid a physical
and violent settlement of this question,
but back of all this, let me tell you
that it is force which wins."

The modern labor movement pro-
ceeds from the basis of both right and
might. It appeals to the standards of
civilization, both legally and political-
ly. But it has no delusions on that
score. History has taught the modern
labor movement that class interests
unchain passions that recognize no
standard but success. The dominant
class will attempt the subversion of
civilization to attain its ends; and de-
feat the progress of the class below it.
History is repeating itself in Russia;
this country will be no exception to the
rule. To meet this emergency, the
modern labor movement, as represented
by the Industrial Workers of the
World, aims to organize the working
class industrially and politically, so
that, when the time comes, its mem-
bers can lock out the capitalist class
and administer the affairs of society
in the interest of society.

To this great end every working
man and woman should devote his
and her energies. In the measure that
the working class is prepared to re-
spond to the needs of the situation will
civilization and progress prevail. In
the measure, vice versa, that they fall
short of them, will reaction, with all
that that implies, triumph.

We are approaching times that will
again try men's souls; but have no
fear of that, for the souls of men will
again prove worthy of the trial. Of
this fact, the courage and the foresight
of the modern labor movement, as ex-
pressed by such men as Vincent St.
John, should leave no doubt.

THE PARIS STRIKE.

Possession is nine points of the law;
position nine points of a struggle. The
capitalists back the power of their
possessions with the advantages of po-
sition. They not only own capital, but
they control the "labor leaders," and
through them the workers in the basic
industries of the country. The employ-
ees of the railroads, steamship lines,
telegraphs, mines, iron and steel mills,
are organized by the Stones, Furuseths,
Perhams, Mitchells and Shaffers on
lines that make the capitalist position
strong indeed. Most all industry is
based upon the uninterrupted operation
of any one of these important branches
of modern production. The great coal
strike of three years ago illustrates the
importance of basic industries. The re-
cent northwestern railroad situation, in
which whole states were rendered
without fuel, and industry, education
and commerce suspended, is another
proof of the same fact on a large scale.

It follows from the foregoing that,
in order to secure possession of cap-
ital, the class-conscious workers must
pay some attention to the strategic
importance of position. They must not
only attempt the ousting of the labor
fakir, but also the organization of all
employes in the basic industries on
working class lines. In Russia, the im-
portance of this requirement is al-
ready realized. There the basic indus-
tries, such as the railroads, telegraphs,
governmental foundries, etc., are or-
ganized and used against Czarism with
success. In the Schenectady I. W. W.
strike, this necessity was grasped, in
the organization of the powerhouse em-
ployees, who held the key to the situa-
tion. The Western Federation of Min-
ers also are alive to its importance in
the metalliferous mines, as are also the
Gompers and O'Neills, who are trying
to wipe out the W. F. of M. via absorp-
tion in the A. F. of L. Just now, the
strategic importance of position to la-
bor is emphasized once more in the
Paris electricians' strike. There 1,300
skilled workmen gained important con-
cessions because they utilized their
strong position in a most opportune
manner.

In the great struggle between cap-
italist and laborer it is essential that
the laborer use not only strength but
also strategy. And there is no strategy
so important as the class-conscious or-
ganization of the workers in the basic
industries. It argues well for the suc-
cess of the Industrial Workers of the
World, that the members realize this
fact; that they are pushing organiza-
tion in coal mining, railroading, the
machine, textile, food, and other great
and important industries. The success
of such a policy will leave the cap-
italist well-nigh undone. Push it along!

THE PANIC.

The panic now manifesting itself in the
capitalist world is already producing the
usual vagaries that pretend to explain

the cause of panics, Prof. W. H. Lough,
Jr., of the College of Commerce, New York
University, has given a cause which,
though decidedly unoriginal, is neverthe-
less worth considering again, because of
its ingenious avoidance of any deduction
from facts. The professor defining a
panic declares it is a "psychological phe-
nomenon, a state of mind into which
traders may be driven by unexpected fi-
nancial danger, like that which has seem-
ed to threaten for several days." This
is explaining capitalism by Christian
Science. All that is necessary is for
"the traders" to cultivate the proper
frame of mind and the error, i. e., panic,
will vanish. It's incredible what won-
ders a change of mind will work.

But what are the facts? Prof. Lough
and his associates in the College of Com-
merce have been talking "elastic cur-
rency" and hinting panics for months.
For over a year the leading financiers
have been getting ready for the "unex-
pected financial danger, like that which
has seemed to threaten for several days";
nay, they have even prophesied and
warned against its approach. Rockefeller,
Fish and Hill have led the vanguard
of dismal Jobs, and the prominent bank-
ing authority of every large city and
some pretty small towns, have followed
on behind, joining in the pessimistic chor-
us. The present panic had too many
advance agents to create "the psychol-
ogical phenomenon" that exists—in Prof.
Lough's mind.

Obviously, what Prof. Lough is doing
in this instance, is not finding causes, but
imagining them. As a developer of the
inner consciousness of commercial pro-
fessors, this may be very conducive; but
as a solvent of the problems of panics,
it's not to be commended. The question
still remains, what is the cause of panics?
The Socialist answers, primarily the tak-
ing of surplus value, that is, that portion
of the value of an article which was not
paid to the worker for producing it, and
which goes to the capitalist class in the
shape of profit; in a word, the robbery
of labor by the capitalist class. This
creates a condition in which there are
more values produced than the workers
can buy back with the wages received,
bringing on what is improperly known as
"overproduction." Secondly, the con-
centration of wealth growing out of the
capitalist exploitation of labor for profit.
This gives the capitalist class con-
trol of the means of production, distri-
bution and exchange, all of which they
manipulate to crush out competition to
their profit exclusively. At present, this
secondary cause is the most in evidence.
As the panic proceeds the primary cause
is likely to grow more clear.

"Philanthropy at four per cent" has
long been a favorite maxim with the smug
respectables, headed by Prof. Gould, who
turn human distress into good dividends,
besides providing themselves with warm
berths at fat salaries. But, in General
Booth, who arrived in this country on the
5th inst., religion at six per cent appears.
In a letter to the Buffalo Evening News
of Nov. 2nd, 1904, "A Buffalo Business
Man," writes:

"As a business man among business
men, I am interested in seeing the great
Salvation Army movement work out the
problem of clearing the city of its 'human
waste.' It is doing it with great rapidity
and effectiveness. Shall we help? The
institution wants immediately in Buffalo
\$50,000. It does not ask for it as a gift
or charity, but upon purely business
principles. It will pay 6 per cent interest
semi-annually through a Buffalo bank
and do it as promptly as the government.
The security is beyond question. The
army institution now owns real estate
to the value of \$1,500,000 in the United
States alone, while its gross income has
reached the enormous figures of \$2,000,
000 annually."

This combination of religion, busi-
ness, property and dividends will account
for the cordial welcome by the Depew
that the General receives whenever he
visits these shores. Birds of a feather
flock together.

In a recent attack on Socialism and
Socialists, the Rev. John A. Ryan, pro-
fessor of ethics and economics at St.
Paul's Seminary, St. Paul, Minn., ex-
hibits the usual clerical unfamiliarity
with the things for which he stands
and that he is supposed to teach. When
he says, "The Socialists of to-day do
not believe in the equal division of
property as formerly, but in heavily
taxing an estate upon the death of the
owner," the Rev. Ryan is neither learn-
ed, ethical nor economic, but just a plain
ignorant misrepresenter. The Social-
ists believe in the collective own-
ership of capital, via the concentration
growing out of competition and the ex-
ploitation of wage-labor. Only a stupid
professor of clerical ethics and econ-
omics can impute a falsehood and see
taxation in the processes of indus-
trial development that lead to Socialism.
A course in his own branches
of study would do the Rev. John A.
Ryan good.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

II.

"THE FRENZY OF THE FANATIC."

I once heard it said, "Jules Guesde
talks with the frenzy of a fanatic." I
answered, "Good for Guesde." Before
my mind there arose an impassioned
visage: the physiognomy of a man in
whom conviction is the marrow of his
bone, the blood of his heart, and the es-
sence of his brain; and who, with tongue
of fire, cleansed the thought of his fel-
low-men of fraud and hypocrisy. The
frenzy of the fanatic is more often to be
desired than the calculations of the cold
thinker. The first warms, enthralls, con-
vinces—thrills the heart with the elo-
quence of deep sincerity, and illumining
the mind with penetrating revelation;
the second repels, filling the hearer with
distrust and misgiving; it is all too
clever—too mathematical—to be taken
without question. The frenzied fanatic
errs on the side of humanity; the cold
thinker on that of calculation.

In all things it is essential that the
heart be the companion of the head.
Pythagoras, one of the great minds of
antiquity, enjoins us to leave feeling
aside in the consideration of great ques-
tions: to step outside of ourselves, as it
were, and view matters externally. Great
thinkers are often poor psychologists. To
try to think without feeling is to at-
tempt to live without breathing. Feel-
ing is the breath of intellectual life.
Feeling is the basis of all thought, as
thought is the basis of all expression.
The deepest thinkers are men of the deep-
est feeling. We inherit and acquire ac-
cumulations of feeling. These determine
our psychology and our reason.

The working class is acquiring class
reason because it is accumulating class
feeling. The "crushing oppression of
capitalism, as exemplified in the long
line of outrages perpetrated since the
Civil War, has impressed itself on the
sense-perception—the feeling—of the
working class, creating a psychology
that instinctively arouses class-symp-
athy and promotes class action long
before thought definitely gives it en-
lightened and effective co-operation. Like
some great thinkers, the capitalists are
poor psychologists. They think the
working class only require to be duped
or disillusioned; that their passionate
revolts must be sidetracked, repressed,
and demonstrated to be futile and im-
possible. Poor fools, the capitalists are
storing up the agency of their overthrow.
The accumulated feelings resulting from
the deception and injustice born of this
policy, feeds the thought that expresses
itself ever more ably in the perfection
of organization wherewith to abolish
capitalism.

Out of these conditions arises the
fanatic. He has felt and studied more
keenly than his fellows; and he burns
with the desire to transform them, as he
has been transformed. In this he is not
wholly selfish. While fanatics undoubt-
edly are self-assertive, like martyrs they
are the seed of the church; ever ready to
sacrifice themselves to its spread. The
man who is filled with fanatical zeal for a
cause will suffer when prudence compels
the cold thinker to withdraw. All
fanatics are not a blessing. Some, like
Othello, do not always feel wisely, but
too well. Of them, may there ever be
a dearth; but of those of the Guesde
type, we can never have too many. May
their number increase and multiply!

James Donnelly.

APPROPOS OF SPECIALIZATION.

The capitalist class should compel
its mouthpieces to compare notes be-
fore uttering themselves. Much that
is conflicting and detrimental to cap-
italism on that account, will thereby
be avoided. The Chicago "Post" goes
into ecstasies over specialization. It
states, in brief, that specialization
spells success and commends the lat-
ter to the far-seeing young man as the
only form of industry worth while in
the long run.

Specialization most assuredly spells
success, but, what kind of success,
and for whom? And here is where the
conflict of statement begins and cap-
italism gets it "in the neck."

The November 1906 "Bulletin of the
Bureau of Labor" contains an article
on "Conditions of Entrance to the
Principal Trades," which, while deal-
ing with the methods of "equipping
workers for their respective trades and
occupations," also throws a flood of
light on specialization and its effects.
It is therein stated:

"With the introduction of machinery,
and with the constantly increasing
sub-division of labor, trades either be-
come eliminated altogether, or the vari-
ous branches of one trade become
differentiated or specialized.

"Modern industrial development is
thus creating new and more numerous
gradations of workers in different
trades and occupations.

"The 'specialization' or sub-division
of occupations is not only far advanced
in manufacturing industries, but has
also affected many hand trades little
influenced by machinery, in which for-
merly all the processes were performed
by a single mechanic or by several me-
chanics of an equal grade of skill and
efficiency."

Much evidence is presented, showing
now, in many industries, specializa-

tion is, in one sense, merely another
name for simplification. As the work-
ers know, simplification, in its turn,
stands for strike-breaking, as it re-
quires no skill, and therefore permits
of the easy supplanting of strikers.
In the clothing industry, according to
the "Bulletin," coatmaking is sub-
divided into 39 different branches, the
workers in which are alternately un-
skilled workers of differing nationalities.
With regard to slaughtering and
meat-packing, which formerly required
"from three to five years for a learner
to become proficient as a cattle or sheep
butcher," the "Bulletin" states "at the
present time, with the minute sub-di-
vision of labor existing in the large
butchering concerns, any ordinary la-
borer can be trained in one of the nu-
merous occupations within a week's
time." How numerous these occupa-
tions are is shown in the fact that in a
gang of 230 men engaged solely in
killing cattle, no less than 42 varieties
of specialization are represented. With
such a minute sub-division of labor
prevailing the reason of the defeat of
the craft union strikers, waged by the
garment and meat workers is evident.
Specialization leads to simplification
and simplification leads to strike-
breaking; so that, in the industries
cited, the success of specialization ac-
crued, not to the workers but to the
capitalists.

In other industries, it is the same.
There specialization means capitalist
success to such an extent that a form
of quasi-industrial unionism has de-
veloped for the protection of the work-
men involved. In May 1900, to quote
the "Bulletin," once more, the arbitra-
tion board of the International Associa-
tion of Machinists and the National
Metal Trades Association, by resolu-
tion defined a machinist as follows:—

"A machinist is classified as a com-
petent general workman, competent
floor hand, competent lathe hand, com-
petent vise hand, competent planer
hand, competent shaper hand, com-
petent milling-machine hand, competent
slotting-machine hand, competent die
sinker, competent boring-mill hand,
competent tool maker and competent
linotype hand."

As will be readily seen this defini-
tion embraces 12 sub-divisions of labor.
But in 4 years these sub-divisions had
more than doubled, and they had to be
included, in self-defense to the ma-
chinists. In July 1904, the president
of the International Machinists reported
the following "classes of machine
shop-workers":

"(1) General hands, (2) erecting
hands, (3) floor hands, (4) vise hands,
(5) assemblers, (6) adjusters and re-
pairers of metal working parts of all
classes machinery, (7) men operating
all classes of lathes, (8) men operating
all classes of planers, (9) milling ma-
chinists, (10) men operating all
classes of shapers, (11) men operating
all classes of slotters, (12) men oper-
ating all classes of boring mills, (13)
men operating all classes of gear cut-
ters, (14) tool grinders, (15) men oper-
ating Jones and Lawson, Gisholt, and
American turret lathes, (16) drill
press hands, (17) screw machine hands,
(18) men operating all machines of
similar character as heretofore men-
tioned, (19) tool makers, (20) die sin-
kers, (21) jig workers, (22) mold makers
in glass, (23) all men engaged in the
manufacture of metal model novelties,
where skilled hand labor or machines
are used, (24) all surgical instrument
makers, (25) all metal pattern makers
employed in machine shop."

Despite this exhaustive list defining
machinists, the same president says:

"The difficulty we are confronted
with is to decide in what consists ma-
chinists' work"—this, of course, to pro-
tect the machinist from the invasion of
"unskilled" labor, and such as the
"handy man" and "monkey-wrench
machinists" and the other closely allied
crafts.

Specialization spells simplification
and strike-breaking; and therefore
success-wrecking to the worker; suc-
cess-making to the capitalist. It is, in
a sense, not specialization at all; but
sub-ordination, the part of a machine,
which, while important, is easily stan-
dardized and, therefore easily replaced.
In this lies its harm to the worker
and benefit to the capitalist. The "Bul-
letin" quotes a writer in "Cassier's
Magazine," an engineering authority,
who expresses this same idea as fol-
lows:—

"The twentieth century conception
of a machine shop is not an aggrega-
tion of intelligent workmen, pro-
vided with the most efficient tools and
apparatus that ingenuity can devise,
and using them with all the cunning
that trained minds can suggest. The
shop, from the present standpoint, is
simply a huge machine tool, as void
of conscious volition as an automatic
screw machine, or of which the intelli-
gent operator is the manager, and in
which lathes and workmen, drills and
inspectors, nutting machines and la-
borers are on one common plane of



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN.—Hurrah for
free trade! Down with the tax on sugar!
UNCLE SAM.—Hurrah fiddlesticks!
What do you want the tax on sugar
lowered for?

B. J.—Why indeed! A pretty ques-
tion! Sugar is an important article of
diet—a necessity. Now, then, if the tax
on sugar is high, the price of sugar will
be high, and the workman whose
wages are only scanty anyway, will not
be able to buy the sugar he needs.

U. S.—Suppose the tax on sugar were
lowered and thereupon the price of sugar
were reduced. Do you know what would
then result?

B. J.—Of course I do. We could then
pay less for our sugar, and save the dif-
ference.

U. S.—Nixy. Under capitalism, either
the cost of other commodities would be
advanced to make up for the difference,
or more likely, your wages would be cut.
Either way you would be no better off.

U. S.—Very simply. Under capitalism
the cost of wealth that the workmen
enjoy depends upon the law of
wages, which you know is regulated by
the cost of production, just as with any
other merchandise. Lower the cost of
the necessities of labor, and it follows
the price of labor will sink proportion-
ally. Lower taxes, lower the cost of
necessaries of labor, consequently, low
taxes will send still lower down the per-
centage of the share that Labor will
keep under this capitalist system, of the
fruit of its toil.

Say that the workingman needs just
one loaf of bread to live. If that loaf
of bread costs five cents, his wages must
be five cents; he produces one hundred
cents' worth of wealth, out of that he
received the five cents for the loaf, and
the employer keeps ninety-five cents
profits.

Say the cost of the loaf is raised to
twenty-five cents because of a tax of
twenty cents on it. The cost of Labor
now becomes twenty-five cents and his
wages must rise to that point or he dies.
What is the situation? The worker pro-
duces one hundred cents, receives twenty-
five cents as wages; he is no better
off than before, because that twenty-five
cents can only pay for one loaf, just as
the five cents did before. But the em-
ployer only keeps seventy-five cents
profits, whereas before he made ninety-
five cents; who paid the taxes, you or
he?

B. J.—He, by Jericho!
U. S.—And say that taxation is low-
ered and the loaf costs only one cent.
Will you be in twenty-four cents? No.
As the cost of labor has come down to
one cent, one cent will have to be your
wages, while the employer will then
make ninety-nine cents profits. Are you
in either case better off or worse?

B. J. (smiting himself on the fore-
head)—In no way. Heavens, how these
reformers have played me for a sucker!

U. S.—No doubt, they have.

B. J.—All their jabber about Labor
being crushed by taxes was bunco!

U. S.—Nothing else. By understand-
ing that Labor is robbed in the shop, the
voter will devote his energies to vote
himself into the possession of the shop;
he will not be caught in the trap of the
lie that HE pays the taxes; he will not
be the cat's-paw for "reformers" and
other capitalist swindlers. That is why
it is so important to emphasize the fact
that, under this capitalist system, Labor
does not pay the taxes, but they are paid
out of that part of the product of Labor
that the working class is robbed of any-
how by the capitalist class.

B. J. (as mad as he can stick)—The
first reformer or heeler who talks tax-
ation to me will get his nose punched.
U. S.—Won't do him any harm.

non-sentient, co-acting subordination."

For the capitalist class, which owns
and controls the "huge," non-sen-
tient, "co-acting," subordinated mass
of men and

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People—My subscription for the Weekly People will probably have been forwarded to you by this time. I subscribed to it on March 7, at the gathering where your Editor, Mr. Daniel De Leon, delivered an address.

In regard to this address I wish to say that it contained the best argument in favor of Socialism that I have heard in a long time. The clear-cut, logical and rational way in which Mr. Daniel De Leon presented the truths of Socialism must have made a deep impression upon those present.

Wishing you strength and increasing success in your great work, I remain, Sincerely yours,

D. Diephuis.

St. Louis, Mo., March 10.

WHERE COMPARISON WAS HELPFUL.

To the Daily and Weekly People—P. H. Loftus, whose sub for the Weekly People, I sent in some time ago, used to be a member of the Socialist party. Comrade Divine worked on him for about a year, to no purpose. I tried to show him the error of his ways, with a like result. He works in the same shop as I do now; and when I first got to work he had lots of spare time, which he spent in the boiler room.

The Daily People was continually under Loftus' nose and, he being interested in the Industrial Workers of the World, asked me some questions about it. A few hints from me to compare Wayland with De Leon set him on the war path. He resigned from the Socialist party town committee, subscribed for the Weekly People and is ready to join the I. W. W., as soon as a local is organized in this neighborhood.

Loftus will vote the Socialist Labor Party in future and perhaps he and I may be able to assist in organizing during the coming summer a local of the I. W. W. and a section of the S. L. P.

Fraternally Yours,

J. O. Fihelly.

Rockland, Mass., March 13.

ENTHUSIASTIC PRAISE.

To the Daily and Weekly People—On March 8, I had the pleasure to hear the most celebrated man in the World, Daniel De Leon. He spoke here in the Sanger Hall, 1415 Main street. I heard many Socialists before, but none better than De Leon. There surely never was a man like him here before; and I give the most cordial thanks to those bringing De Leon here.

Fraternally,

Kansas City, March 13.

J. A. Wagner.

MALLOCK vs. HILLQUIT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—With the training in analysis that a lawyer must have, it seems to me very strange that Mr. Hillquit, in the Worker of March 9th, doesn't make greater use of that faculty in his reply to the Mallock lectures.

Mallock insists on different kinds of labor, the rarest of which is "ability" in using manual laborers and appropriating their product. This "ability" is the social dynamo of capitalist society. A little use of the analytical faculty by Hillquit ought to show that the confusion arises in admitting more than one kind of labor viz: human labor; this may vary in all manner or shades as to cultivation and intensity without becoming divine or anything less than human. The so-called capitalist "ability" or "kind of labor," I admit, should be especially distinguished as socially unnecessary labor, viz: either waste or theft.

I write this with a fair knowledge of the economic determinism that supplies a community of interest between the professional champion of capitalism and the professional champion of A. F. of L. Socialism thereby preventing the latter from applying his analytical scalpel to Mallock's "manual" labor. As the "open shop" hid the right to organize so now "ability" is to obscure the right to live.

Cigarmaker.

Detroit, Mich., March 13.

ROCKEFELLER'S GIFTS APPROVED BY KANSAS S. P. ITES.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I enclose a valuable document. Who would have the temerity to deny it? Thirty-two million dollars palliates, even members of the S. P.

E. J. Foote.

Wichita, Kansas, March 8.

SOCIALISTS IN THE FIELD

Nominate Full City Ticket—Organize Campaign.

Socialists in mass meeting at the mayor's office last night nominated a

acknowledgement of the shippers, who stood for a wage agreement, that these wage agreements worked great benefit for the interest of all concerned."

These two paragraphs appear in an answer of Paul Muller in the "Seamen" of December 1, to a circular, calling together all shippers, to organize a Shipping Trust to protect the shipping interests in general and destroy the Seamen's organization in particular. Notwithstanding this threatened destruction of their class interest, Paul Muller, the leader of the seamen, states, that he believed, the shipping trust would become an organization which could assist us through the signing of wage agreements, to establish social peace.

German Unions are more Warning than Model. The I. W. W. alone can and will serve as a Model.

E. Fischer.

New York, March 9.

AS TO RACE FEDERATIONS AND LANGUAGE BRANCHES.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The discussion in regard to the Race Federations and Language branches, has developed the fact that those for and those against admit that there are some points to advantage and some of disadvantage to the general movement. Those for argue, it is true that the federations and branches described divide the forces of the revolutionary movement into several organizations at present, but look at the advantage in propaganda in securing those who can't speak English in our camp before the enemy can get them, etc., in short these federations and branches are a help to educate the workers, and as to a solid organization they leave that for the future to take care of. Those against argue, it is true it is an advantage, but what is most important is to have one solid organization, which is absolutely necessary in order to overthrow capitalism, and it is criminal to divide our forces in the face of a solidly organized enemy; therefore do away with the federations and branches.

In short, there is a difference of opinion as to which of the two is most important. In my opinion it is possible to have the federations and branches retain the advantages and do away with the disadvantages, by changing the form of their organizations. The fault is that they are organized independent of the Socialist Labor Party. The National Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party has nothing to say over them, therefore they are separate organizations. But if the federations and branches in question should be given representation on the N. E. C. and be governed by the N. E. C., and a member in the federation or branch should mean a member in the S. L. P. then it will be one organization. The federations and branches will then perform the functions on a large scale, as a foreign language speaking branch in some of our sections to-day.

I believe if the executive officers of the Socialist Labor Party federations get together they can form some plan to that effect; thereby settling the question. Here, in Chicago, the Scandinavian and Hungarian branches of the federation have made a beginning, by joining the S. L. P. in a body, their dues being increased five cents, as we sell them our stamps at cost.

Yours for one Solid Revolutionary organization.

J. Bobinsky.

Chicago, Ill., February 23.

PROGRESS IN PITTSBURG.

To the Daily and Weekly People—Here in Pittsburgh, as time rolls on towards the Co-operative Commonwealth, we are astir on the firing line. Notwithstanding our silence in the columns of the only proletarian paper on our continent, comrades, we are holding meetings every Sunday afternoon (but the 4th Sunday), at 2:30 P. M., at Eagle Hall, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and anybody that has a hobby to ride is given the opportunity to straddle it, with this result, that the public in general are at our meetings and very often, for the first time, men hear the revolutionary mandate of the I. W. W.

I will just touch briefly on what seems to the writer, what may be expected, aye what is inevitable in the near future, because of the clear cut tact of the revolutionists in this locality. Our determination to hew to the line of clear cut proletarian principles, with that undaunted persistence, which has always shown itself when men know they are right, is just now beginning to bear fruit, and all that stands in the way will be swept aside by those that stand for Class Solidarity in the near future.

This was made plain at our meeting at Eagle Hall, Sunday, the 10th ult., when a man rose in the audience and declared himself, as fully in accord with the mandate of the I. W. W., as laid down to the capitalists or social barons of our day and age; and further signified that himself and 350 others were in search of just such an organization and will in the near future connect themselves with the I. W. W. and start the march of all the river men employed in the steamboat service toward the Co-operative Commonwealth.

This is not all, for those of us who are

on the firing line in this vicinity are watching the trend of events, and guarding with jealous care the interests of the wage slaves. This will be seen from what transpired at Turner Hall, on the same evening, March 10th. "Prof." Kirkpatrick admitted, when questioned by Comrade D. E. Gilchrist, that he was not a professor, but the advertisement said so. Most of the audience saw the expose. But let us give him his just dues, he should be a professor. As a man to plant the necessary thought in the proletariat army of the working class, he is a failure.

In corroboration of this statement when Kirkpatrick evaded the question put by Gilchrist, quite a number of the young Jewish element said, "Go after him; he did not answer your question"; and that is the way the Socialist party is going to do in the future. Many of them said that they will not support or be members of such an organization.

Now, we know that the Socialist party officers are for the utter destruction of the I. W. W.; and the rank and file are for the I. W. W. How we know this is very plainly shown by the happenings here lately.

John M. O'Neil of the W. F. of M. came to this city, in the interest of the Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone protest meeting, held February 24 last at Turner Hall, and attended by the lords of the labor movement in Allegheny County, Pa., and the Iron City trades council. At that meeting everything was tame, until Wm. J. Wright, an I. W. W. man of the Painters' and a member of the Socialist party, got on his feet and told the crowded hall just why the capitalist class had those men in dungeons. "It is," he declared, "because they stand for the workers getting the full product of their toil; and advocate Industrial Unionism." This brought out the real spirit of the rank and file, who jumped on their chairs and shouted themselves hoarse.

The approbation of those present, for Wright's stand as an I. W. W. man, cannot be doubted; even the women in the audience gave vent to their revolutionary feelings by shouting to Wright, "Go on, give us more of it; that's the stuff; go on, go on."

In the face of this fact, what has happened? Every labor skate of the A. F. of H.—and the lawyers who spoke got a notice in the New York "Worker," in a news squib sent in by some of the anti-Socialist S. P. nabobs of Allegheny County, while W. J. Wright, who did protest as a revolutionist by citing the real cause of capitalist brutality and anarchy, thereby becoming the hero of the hour, was turned down. The officers of the S. P., instead of fanning into flame the fire Wright had started are ever since making excuses for Wright's "indiscretion" and trying to palliate the hurt feelings of one Arthur Ireland.

In conclusion, however, the time is not far distant when all those that stand for the revolution, will place themselves on the line of the class struggle, in the only organization that can cope with the only enemy, the capitalist class, the I. W. W. and the S. L. P.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 11.

MISTAKEN AS TO CHICAGO'S MISTAKES.

To the Daily and Weekly People—In answer to a correspondence, "Learning by Mistakes in Chicago," in the Daily People of March 2nd, by Comrade J. Billow, I wish to say that I would have refrained from taking up the columns of The People, for it is a thing which I have not done in all the thirteen years that I have been in the Party. As Comrade De Leon once said, "If you take from a man all his property, you have taken nothing from him, but if you rob him of his name, you have robbed him of all that is worth living for." I write in defense of my name.

Billow writes about the debate between myself, representing the S. L. P., and Siskind, representing the S. P. To the comrades in Rochester and Buffalo, who know me, it is superfluous to explain myself. But it is to the Party membership-at-large to whom I want to point out where Billow contradicts himself, in assailing my ability to represent the position of the S. L. P.

For instance, in the first part he mentions that "Harris opened up for the Party with 40 minutes," and "He maintained that, in order for an organization to be revolutionary and to be clear of capitalist influence, it must have its own press and fight as a unit against its enemy. In fighting our enemy, he showed, we must fight all those who take the enemy's side. The A. F. of L. is on the capitalists' side and we, as Socialists, cannot be neutral towards them." To the foregoing, I do not want to make any additional quotations, because the comrades would have to take my word only. For this reason, I shall refrain from mentioning what my friend Billow has left out. The question is now—is that not a strong enough argument against the S. P. that the position of the S. L. P. is right and therefore, our maintaining that we are the only party of the working class and not they!

Billow follows that up by stating that Siskind, when he had his 25 minutes, quoted from "What Means This Strike?" and also one of Kautsky's pamphlets, whereby he claims that Siskind was strong.

Now I would ask any comrade, those that have read the pamphlets "What Means This Strike?" or the "Burning Question of Trades Unionism" and "The Preamble" by De Leon, whether De Leon or the Party has made a single change in the policy from where they first started. On the contrary, I believe that they have only made their position clearer, which was the very same as from the

start. He says that Harris was weaker than ever, but he does not state in what parts Harris' arguments were weak—so that is simply an opinion of his own.

The last sentence of his communication is the best. He says that the whole affair was a disappointment—he expected a good deal out of it. "Even though our speaker lost, the S. L. P. did not lose—everyone present admits that." Now the question that would confront anybody would be this—the only one that represented the S. L. P. at the time of the debate was Harris, and if Harris lost, the result would be that the S. L. P. would have lost. But he says the Party did not lose—he points out that "everyone present admits that." Then if the Party did not lose, how could it be that Harris should have lost!

He mentions about being "careful of gold bricks." Harris never pretended to be a gold brick for all the thirteen years that he has been in the Party, and he never asked Chicago to put him on as a defender of the Party. I was invited and urged upon that I should debate with Siskind, and I have done the best I could, which he himself partially admits, as stated above. Billow is simply offering individual, not authorized opinions. He should be restricted from giving them.

L. Harris.

Chicago, Ill., March 6.

FATAL ADMISSION OF CAPITALIST ORGAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People—To-day's issue of the New York Times contains an editorial headed "Labor and Secession." The article voices the Times' opinion of the Paris electricians' strike, and the opinion gives one the impression that the paper has been pricked in one of its weak spots; its vital interests have been reached and rendered. Because of the blow suddenly dealt by the ignorant, stupid, good-for-nothing rabble labor, to the Times' cult in Paris, the paper is having a fit where the solar plexus blow landed. And it is doing the "cry-baby" act of calling for its big brother, the Government to "take it up for me."

The Times' article places the electricians' movement on a par with the secession of the Southern States of the Union, which pulled out when their views were defeated. The paper states that, "In a city like Paris such a class of workers is an organ of the industrial and social body, precisely as the State is a part of the body politic." These Paris electricians have gone to war against the municipal Government and the people of Paris. Their patriotism is on a level with that of an army of foreign invaders coming avowedly as an enemy intending to do all the damage in their power." In saying these few things the Times unwittingly confirms a number of contentions made by purely theoretical (!) Socialism, and conversely destroys some favorite teachings of its own.

Who has not heard of the "freedom of contract"? But the phrase is trotted out only when those whangdoodles feel themselves otherwise firmly entrenched; when labor does not otherwise touch them so much to the quick; there is the rub. Who has not heard the shrieks of "paternalism", but that cry is thought of only when labor desires to use the Government for itself; capitalist paternalism isn't honorable. Who has not heard of the vigorous maintenance of "Individualism", yet the Times unguardedly whines, "If it is permitted to one class to withdraw its service, then it must be right for any class, for all classes, . . . a theory compatible with no form of organized society higher than that of the cave-dweller"; thus whipping them into line is perfectly compatible when applied to labor. And who has not seen the line drawn at the Socialist contention that all classes of workers necessarily perform organic social functions, yet these scatter-brained mouthpieces lose their wits every time their comforts are touched. Let the workers but remember that society is divided into two classes, each having its particular interests, the interests of the one in conflict with the interests of the other, then much misunderstanding of the issues of the day will be avoided. Let the workers understand that the same struggle between themselves and their bosses in the shop is the same struggle which takes place on the political field and they will never be fooled by the preaching and teaching of the apologists of capitalism.

In its sequel like a stuck pig, the Times inadvertently makes those damaging admissions. It cannot help itself; its vitals have been pitchedforked. Were the case an isolated textile strike or a carpenters' strike, or a shoe makers' or bakers' strike, we would never hear a howl about these industries being "an organ of the industrial and social body." We would not hear of this simply because the Times and its kind would not be immediately affected. But if the industry is an organ of the body politic where shall the line be drawn? It is safe to say that as long as we allow the Times and its kind to draw that line the question will be always easily answered; they will settle it quickly enough by consulting their own comforts. Such a settlement of the question, however, does not solve the problem for the working class. We are not interested in making things nice for the other fellow; we demand the things nice for ourselves. The Times' position is only another proof of Socialist contention, which characterizes capitalists like Louis XV., "After me, the Deluge"; no matter what becomes of the rest so long as I am not affected.

E. S.

Now that \$1,320,000,000 does not represent all that the capitalists will

New York, March 10.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

A. M. S. TOLEDO, O.—The first of May in working class history is significant of the growth of international solidarity. It is kept for the purpose of fostering this growth, of exchanging international working class greetings, and renewing the war on international capitalism, of which international solidarity is a reflex.

SUBSCRIBER, CINCINNATI, O.—Send on your name and address, and your questions will be answered. See announcement at top of Letter Box.

D. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Letter Box is open for all questions in regard to Socialism; but it does not assume to take the place of study. It helps where it can.

Apply to Theo Kaucher, Organizer Section St. Louis, 1304 Sullivan avenue, St. Louis.

A. B., NEW YORK CITY—For definite information upon that head write to Wm. E. Trautmann, General Secretary-Treasurer, I. W. W. Bush Temple, Chicago, Ill.

E. J., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The working class will have to learn that the pure and simple cry of "scab" is on a par with that of "legality." It is a cloak behind which to hide crime, i. e., to perpetuate capitalism via the capitalist pure and simple trades union, just as it is perpetuated via capitalist "law and order."

P. M., BUTTE, MONT.—Such communications should be sent to the I. W. W. See address in answer to A. B., New York City, above.

H. A. A., BAY CITY, MICH.—It is axiomatic to ask questions is easier than to answer them. Your questions are simplicity itself; to answer them would require not an off-hand letter box note but a special article. The Civic Federation has 11 officers, an executive committee of 36, and leading members "too numerous to mention." It is composed of capitalists and "labor leaders." August Belmont, American agent for the Rothschilds and partner of Thos. F. Ryan, is president; Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor, first vice-president; Oscar S. Straus, department-store magnate and commissioner of commerce and labor, second vice-president; Henry Phipps, partner of Andrew Carnegie, Chairman Ways and Means; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, is one of the chairmen, together with Francis L. Robbins, late head of the Pittsburgh Coal Trust, of the trade agreement committee; and so all down the line. This will suffice to show that to name all the officers and the leading members, together with their occupations, is not within the scope of an off-hand Letter Box answer.

WHO CONTROLS THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Letter-Box in the Sunday People of February 24th, contains the following: "C. H., New York—If 'Yes' or 'No' must be the answer without any qualifying explanations—yes; the Russian Government is controlled by the capitalist class."

Now here is one small item of proof that "Yes" was the correct answer:

If C. H. is a Money Lord I hope he, or some one else will undertake to prove that it is not true.

The last Russian loan (steal) was for four hundred and forty millions of dollars in 5 per cent bonds to run for forty years. They were offered at 88 cents on the dollar, and 3 per cent commission was allowed for selling them, which made them net 85 cents on the dollar. Four hundred and forty millions of dollars at 85 cents is \$374,000,000 which was the actual amount of money that went (?) into the Russian treasury. In no sense was that \$374,000,000 used for the benefit of the Russian people, but instead was used to purchase instruments of oppression for them.

In consideration of that \$374,000,000 paid to him in hand by the Money Lords of the Capitalist Class, the Emperor (?) of all the Russias has agreed to cede to them, from the Russian people, the sum of thirteen hundred and twenty millions of dollars in quarter yearly installments during the next forty years as here shown:—\$440,000,000 at 5 per cent is \$220,000,000; \$220,000,000 a year for forty years is \$880,000,000; \$880,000,000 and \$440,000,000 is \$1,320,000,000 which the Russian people have to pay, in this one particular case, for the cause of their misery; which proves that the tefets of the ruling class is the same now that they were in the days of the Iron Trust, and that Emperors, Kings and Presidents are merely the bailiffs and rent rackers of the Money Lords, and in no sense represent the interests of the people; but in every case stand for their oppression.

Now that \$1,320,000,000 does not represent all that the capitalists will

W. J. F., NORTH ADAMS, MASS.—Please restate your question. As at present put, it is not clear as to what you want to know.

R. G., EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND—Read The People carefully. The Weekly People of February 10 (Letter Box) contains the following:—

"A. A. D. P., CANTON, O.—First. The passage from Marx in which he says: 'Only the Trades Union is capable of setting on foot a true political party of Labor,' occurs in the report of a conversation that Marx had with a Unionist named Hamann in 1869. The conversation is found in several pamphlets containing Marx's articles."

J. R. L., WINTHROP, MASS.—The Socialist Labor Party position toward those who support the militia by producing and otherwise laboring for it, is one of education and condemnation. Educationally, the Socialist Labor Party aims to show that the militia upholds capitalism; that capitalism robs all the workers, and that to uphold the militia is to perpetuate self-robbery. The success of such education is shown in the many converts among expert mechanics engaged in the manufacture of arms. In the matter of condemnation, the case of the locomotive engineers may be cited. They are held up to the deserved approbrium of the working class for transporting strike-breaking soldiers. This is a valuable addition to the general anti-militia sentiment, which is growing ever stronger in this country.

B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.—Personal and racial recrimination is at best very poor argument. Don't fall into the error of your opponent; consider the incident closed.

ORGANIZER, SECTION SEATTLE, WASH.—Expulsions can only be announced by the N. E. C., who must first be notified of them.

W. D., CLEVELAND, O.—The U. S. government never offered to buy the black slaves from the slave-owners. Several measures looking toward that end were proposed, but not adopted.

F. H. F., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—See article, "New-Type Strike," in Weekly of February 23. That speaks for itself and, in so doing, answers your questions.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN—Other questions next week.

J. L., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; O. F. L., MT. VERNON, O.; J. A. S., GLOBE, ARIZ.; J. A., STAMFORD, CONN.; A. T., NEWARK, N. J.; C. S., SOMERVILLE, N. J.; E. N. H., MONROSE, CAL.; S. R. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.; J. F., LOWELL, MASS.; FRIEND, DETROIT, MICH.; I. F., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. H. SAN PEDRO, CAL.; G. N. LOS ANGELES, CAL.; C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; H. B. MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Matter received.

gain by this one particular bond issue. Please remember that they draw their 5 per cent on that \$440,000,000 every three months and that it amounts to over \$22,000,000 a year which they use to buy more bonds with, which will net them nine hundred millions dollars more in the next forty years.

That is how they got a hold of that \$374,000,000 in the first place, and if we now view it as an original accumulation, we see that it stands to net them, two billions two hundred and twenty millions (\$2,220,000,000) of dollars in the next forty years to say nothing of the uncountable mischief it enables them to do. It also proves another thing. That is: that the Money Lords who are credited with furnishing the means to foster enterprise and production do not do anything of the kind, and in that respect they are the rankest kind of frauds.

Abraham Lincoln was the only ruler in modern history that refused to comply with their wishes, and they tied and gagged him by deliberately buying the U. S. Senate, the component body of the dignity (?) of the several States of the Union. They always considered a Republic detrimental to their interests and that is why they undertook to swamp the U. S. with an issue of forty year bonds at thirty-six per cent. Lincoln blocked their game and paid for it with his life.

Since they put Lincoln in his grave they got along very nicely, thank you, until the Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World saw the light. The proper extension of that Preamble means the end of their rule, consequently they are desperate and ready to commit murder as a matter of course.

Spread the light and show them up.

Wm. McCormick.
Rogers P. O., Cal., March 4.

Send for our free circular of bread to lay and exhibition Rocks, Reds and Columbians.

ADIRONDACK POULTRY FARM, Gloversville, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 1, Chris. Roebush, Prop.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 3-6
New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 79a
Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
3-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no party
announcements can go in that are not
in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C. London,
February 24. Absent, Forbes and Emery.
Reading of minutes laid over, owing to
recording secretary's absence.

Communications: From Montreal, en-
closing semi-annual report and list of
officers. Secretary's action endorsed.
From Vancouver, giving general line of
action in recent election; also sending
\$2.50 for dues stamps. Secretary re-
ported reply; action endorsed. From
Section London asking Secretary to com-
municate with National Secretary of S.
L. P. of U. S. to see if it will be possible
to get date for Comrade De Leon when
on his tour. National Secretary Bohn
answered that it was not possible on
this tour. Secretary was instructed to
so notify Section London. Section also
sent in list of election of officers.

Unfinished Business.—An order was
ordered to be drawn on treasurer for
\$1.00 for postage. Secretary was in-
structed to notify the Karl Marx Club
that they would rent room from them
at \$1.00 per month. Secretary was in-
structed to write Burns of Hamilton, as
to what progress if any was being made
towards organization.

Secretary was instructed to write to
the person or persons who are calling
on the trades unions to send delegates
to Toronto for purposes of organization
of an Independent Labor Party for Can-
ada, stating our position in the political
field of labor, and asking that our dele-
gate be seated at same; carried.

F. Hasegrove,
Recording Secretary pro tem.

REINSTEIN'S TOUR.

Boris Reinstein, of Buffalo, will lecture
on "Anarchists, Socialist Politi-
cians, and Revolutionary Socialists," in
the following cities this week:

TROY, Thursday, March 21, at Ger-
man Hall, on River street. Admis-
sion free.
SCHENECTADY, Friday, March 22.
UTICA, Saturday, March 23, at Utica
Furn Hall, 8 p. m. Admission 10 cents.
SYRACUSE, Sunday, March 24, at S.
L. P. headquarters, Myers' Block, op-
posite City Hall, at 2 p. m. Admission
free.

RACE FEDERATIONS AND THE S. L. P.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The turn in the discussion on the
subject of admitting the race federa-
tions as integral portions of the S. L. P.
has taken, under a few words of ex-
planation necessary. The subject was
first brought to the attention of the
N. E. C. and its sub-committee by the
request of the Hungarian Socialist La-
bor Federation to have its members
recognized as members of the party.
These comrades wish to be S. L. P.
members. To join both the Federation
and the party imposed a hardship upon
many, as it forced them to pay double
dues and attend too many meetings.
Furthermore, most of the members of
this, as of other race federations, not
speaking English it was and is un-
pleasant, if not impossible for them to
take part in meetings where English
is used. There the Hungarian Socialist
Labor Federation convention of 1906
took action on the matter and request-
ed the S. L. P. to do the same.

The N. E. C. sub-committee of the
S. L. P. and the N. E. C. when it met
in January last, found the problem
easy enough of solution. So did the
convention of the Swedish Socialist
Labor Federation. These bodies saw
that the federations could be connected
with the N. E. C. if they wished, and
still conduct their propaganda, their
papers, and other matters which con-
cerned them alone, as federations.

The plan as proposed in the resolu-
tion of the N. E. C. has great advan-
tages.

First, The comrades not using Eng-
lish will be, if their particular federa-
tion so desires, members of the party,
subject to its discipline, in touch with
its most intimate affairs, directly in-
terested in its work and development.

Second, A federation not wishing to
become so affiliated, is not forced to
do so, in order to support, indirectly,
the S. L. P.

I am informed that the Swedish com-
rades may not wish to accept the con-
ditions of their convention as some
think the time is not ripe for such ac-

BUFFALO WOMEN, ATTENTION!

Have you ever wondered why wages
are small and hours long?
Come to 550 Broadway, THURSDAY
evening of any week, and learn how
to improve life, for all working women.
No admission fee.

THE REBEL CLUB.

ATTENTION, RHODE ISLAND!

A convention of the S. L. P. of Rhode
Island is called to meet at 81 Dyer street,
Providence, R. I., SUNDAY, March 24,
at 2 P. M., for the purpose of consid-
ering methods of organization and propa-
ganda, and voting upon the propositions
submitted by the N. E. C. The conven-
tion will be followed by a conference
in which the Race Federations are in-
vited to take part.

Jane A. Roulston,
Secretary Rhode Island S. E. C.

MILWAUKEE, ATTENTION!

Section meeting to be held at S. L.
P. headquarters, Lipp's building, Satur-
day evening, April 6. All members are
hereby requested to attend.
English branch of section holds a
lecture every Friday evening, after
which the meeting is opened for ques-
tions and a general discussion follows
which is indulged in by all of those that
are present. Members take note, and
bring friends.

DAILY PEOPLE FESTIVAL.

Attendance Exceeded That of Last
March—Praise For Orchestra.

According to the latest information
the Daily People Festival last Sunday,
surpassed that of last March, in at-
tendance, the box receipts being great-
er. It fell short, however, of reach-
ing the standard set by the last
Thanksgiving day festival.

Much praise was heard yesterday
of the performance given by the mem-
bers of the New York Symphony Or-
chestra, under the able direction of Leo
Schulz. Much credit is due to S. Zave-
loff, the concert master of the orches-
tra, who was instrumental in securing
the same. Praise is due the soloists
for their excellent performances;
Schulz's rendition of the Chopin Nocturne
on the violin cello was masterly.
Miss Schnabel also is worthy of special
mention.

The souvenir programs gotten up by
the Entertainment Committee were
valued works of art and carefully
treasured, as they contained pictures
of the first Daily People building soon
to be torn down. A few hundred were
saved for out-of-town friends, who can
have same by sending five cents to
cover mailing costs, to A. Orange, 309
East 120th street, New York city.

DE LEON TOUR

PROGRESSES VERY FAVORABLY ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Synopsis of the Lectures Delivered At
St. Louis, with Results of Same—A
Questioner Who Got More Than He
Asked For.

St. Louis, March 13.—The De Leon
lectures in St. Louis on March 6th, at
Military Hall, and on the 7th, at Dewey
Hall, took place as advertised, and to
say the least, they were undoubtedly suc-
cessful, both as to attendance and in the
manner in which De Leon handled the
Labor Question.

De Leon showed the fallacy of the
craft union principle as exemplified by
the A. F. of L. and how through this one
craft seabs it upon another, in such a
way that none but the most stupid could
fail to understand.

De Leon showed that the craft union
saw how the capitalist can raise the
price of commodities by retarding pro-
duction, and then how the bourgeois
thought of the craft union expressed it-
self thus: "Let us create a security in
the commodity Labor. If there are but
few in our craft, our wages will rise."

Then De Leon proved that while the
consumer of commodities cannot force
the hand of the manufacturer to create a
great supply, this same manufacturer
(in this case the consumer of the com-
modity Labor) can create a surplus of
this commodity through the introduction
of Labor saving machinery, emigration,
etc.

He gave the craft union credit for an-
other thought in the manner in which
they organize: The craft union sees, for
instance, the shoe manufacturer fights
the leather manufacturer, the woolen
manufacturer fights the cotton manufac-
turer, etc., and that he who is successful
in competition makes the greatest
profits, consequently, the craft union
says: "We want trades autonomy; you
organize your craft, we will organize
ours, and who is successful in competi-
tion, will receive the highest wages."

De Leon then asked, "Who is the suc-
cessful competitor on the labor market?
Is it not the man who works for the low-
est wages, under the worst conditions,
in other words, the seab?" He gave a few
historic instances of how competition of
crafts work; the great telegraphers' strike
in the Northwest, the Subway
strike in New York and others. How
the machinists work when molders are
on strike and vice versa. He proved
beyond a doubt that although the craft
unions are affiliated, they all seab it
upon one another at some time or other.

De Leon told his audience to get a
report of the last A. F. of L. convention
from Sam Gompers and a clean sheet of
white paper, and that for every time a
delegate calls another seab to tally one;
how before you are done with the report,
the sheet will be as black as your boots
with tally marks.

He told of how ships were built at one
time with but one compartment and if
they sprung a leak these ships would
get flooded and sink; now ships are
built with a number of compartments
and even though a hole was punched in
the ship only one compartment would
fill, the rest would keep it above water,
even though it were disabled. He said:
"The craft unions divide the capitalist
ship into as many compartments as there
are crafts; the I. W. W. would, on the
other hand, propose to unite the whole
working class, so that there will be but
one compartment to the capitalist ship—
so that a leak will not only disable it,
but sink it to the bottom of oblivion."

He then took up the neutral pure and
simple Socialists; how on election day
they go to the election booth, fix up their
ballot in secret, drop it into the ballot
box and begin to whistle as though
nothing had happened, and how they
expect some day to wake up and find the
Socialist Republic made ready to wear.

Then De Leon turned his attention to
the anarchists who believe in nothing but
physical force. He said: "Our ancestors,
in case of dispute, punched noses
first and reasoned afterwards. We are
a little more civilized, and discuss our
differences first, and if that does not do,
we will begin punching noses."

He cited historic instances where the
capitalist sends spies, who act as red
hot revolutionists, into the physical
force organizations for the purpose of
destroying them, such, for instance, as
McParland joining the Mollie Maguires.

He took up the argument of those who
hold that it is necessary to have rich and
poor. He said: "Suppose there were
100 people in this hall and each one
earned \$1 a day. Suppose it took \$5 a
day to afford leisure and it took 5 men
of leisure to look to the welfare of the
100. That would mean that but \$75 re-
mained for the remaining 95 men, it
would be folly to say that each man
could have \$5 a day or even \$1."

"Those were the conditions of people
of the past which caused the great Greek
philosopher to say: 'Slavery is bad, but
it is foolish to deny it. Only when the
wheel will turn of itself and the needle
whirl, can it be abolished.' He thought
it but a dream that such a thing should
ever come to pass. But the present sys-
tem of machine production realizes this
dream in everything but in the abolish-
ing of slavery. It is estimated that to-

day if a man works with the aid of mod-
ern machinery 4 hours a day, 100 days a
year for 21 years he produces wealth
that equals an income of \$10,000 a year."

"So you see it is possible for every one
to have leisure to-day."

"Nature equips all animals with the
tools that are necessary to carve out its
existence. The spider is born with the
machinery to weave a web, the beasts of
the jungle are equipped with teeth and
claws;—man alone is born helpless, a
slave to nature. It is only when he
builds tools that he can subjugate nature
and in proportion to the size of the tool
is he its master—but if he does not own
the tool, he is a slave to the one that
does."

A local periodical, "The Mirror," ob-
jects to Socialism and tells its readers to
be saying, De Leon said: "Suppose you
would quit that bad habit of drinking
beer and thereby save 10 cents a day.
Now how long do you suppose it
would take you to save \$100,000, a sum
that is necessary to-day to be independ-
ent? Only about 2,000 years, but sup-
pose everything was favorable and you
could save that much in a life of 60
years? What kind of a life would that
be? A man like that could not have a
human heart, he could not be generous,
he could not love a woman because that
may cost him money, but he would have
to be a grasping money saving machine
all his life. What good is a life like
that to himself or to any one else? And
these are the ideals the capitalist moral-
ists try to foist upon you."

The audiences were composed of intel-
ligent men and women and quite a num-
ber of questions were asked and an-
swered to the satisfaction of all but one
a bourgeois, who asked how it was that
the Socialists were split and that they
fought like cats and dogs. De Leon an-
swered that the abolitionists as also the
Russian Revolutionists fought at one
time like cats and dogs, but that when
the proper time came, slavery was abol-
ished and the Russian Revolutionists
fought shoulder to shoulder, and that the
same would happen with the Socialists
in this country. He showed the attitude
of the S. L. P. and S. P. on the trades
union question, and when he showed the
contradiction of a Socialist upholding
the A. F. of L. and its working
class dividing tendencies, my good man
acted as though his seat was too warm
for him, while he interrupted the speak-
er several times saying: "I did not ask
him about the A. F. of L., but every one
else was wise just the same."

The collection of the two meetings
amounted to \$19.02, a good number of
pamphlets were sold, 200 copies of the
Weekly People were distributed and 5
subs to the Weekly People and 1 to the
Daily were secured.

Section St. Louis can feel pleased with
the results.

Correspondent.

DE LEON IN DENVER.

Big Crowd Listens to Him—Reaction-
ist Mahoney's Disappointment.

Denver, Colo., March 15.—Large
meeting here last night; six hundred
people listened to Daniel De Leon ex-
pound the difference between Craft
Unionism and Industrial Unionism,
which was the principal theme of his
discourse. The lecture was well re-
ceived. "Acting President" C. E. Ma-
honey was seen in the corridor, evi-
dently there to size up the meeting and
was no doubt greatly disappointed be-
cause the big hall was filled. He failed
to stay for the lecture.

De Leon clinched his points so thor-
oughly that he was continuously stop-
ped by applause. This is significant,
as a large number of A. F. of L. men
were in the audience.

De Leon left here to-day for Cripple
Creek, and Florence, he will speak at
both places on his way to Grand Junc-
tion.

LOS ANGELES INTERESTED.

In De Leon's Lectures—Call issued to
Members and Friends.

Los Angeles, Cal., March 14.—The fol-
lowing call has been issued here:
To members and friends of the So-
cialist Labor Party in Los Angeles and
near-by towns:

Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily
and Weekly People, will be in Los An-
geles from the 27th to 31st of March.
He will speak at Simpson's Auditorium,
Thursday evening, March 28, 8 o'clock,
and at Howell's Hall, 814 South Main
street, Sunday afternoon, March 31, at
2 o'clock. Admission free.

Comrades, put your shoulder to the
wheel; advertise these meetings that the
working class may have an opportunity
of hearing this staunch champion of
their cause upon the subject: The Labor
Movement.

Committee, Section Los Angeles.

WARNING!

Workingmen who take jobs to work
as Laborers or Woodmen in California,
Oregon or Washington are warned that
they will be made the victims of the
Millowners and Lumbermen who are
trying to reduce the workingmen already
there to slavery. There are plenty of
men on the ground for all the jobs in
sight.

Stay away.
Committee of Striking Sawmill Men.
Portland, Oregon, March 13, 1907.

ST. JOHN SPEAKS

WINS HUGE AUDIENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO PROTEST.

Four Thousand Working Men and
Women Kick Over Citizens' Alliance,
And Flock to Hear Revolutionary
Miner on the Moyer-Haywood Out-
rage.

San Francisco, Cal., March 5.—That
the wage slaves of San Francisco will
not sit idly by and see their true leaders
judicially murdered by the "law and
order" gang of Mine Owners' Association
is a well grounded conclusion of all these
that were fortunate enough to be at the
mass protest meeting held by the Indus-
trial Workers of the World and the
trades organizations of this city.

It was decided that no stone should be
left unturned to make the meeting a suc-
cess, so we secured Vincent St. John,
member of the General Executive Board
of the I. W. W. to come all the way from
Goldfield, Nev., and tell the story not
only of his own arrest, kidnapping and
deportation to the Boise Bastille, but
also the story of the suffering of his fel-
low workers and victims, Moyer, Hay-
wood and Pettibone.

The meeting to protest against the
crimes perpetrated upon our Comrades
and against the further imprisonment
without trial, was held Sunday, March
3rd, at Walton's Pavilion. The seating
capacity of the hall is nearly four thou-
sand, and it was strained to the utmost.
But the enthusiasm of the day was
manifested when the chairman intro-
duced Vincent St. John. The applause
lasted for several minutes; red hand-
kerchiefs were waved, hats were thrown
in the air, it was an outburst of en-
thusiasm of workingmen and women for
a man they recognized as flesh of their
flesh and bone of their bone.

St. John's remarks were frequently
interrupted by applause. It may be said
that St. John is no orator; but he is a
workingman who has lived in the strug-
gle, and his description of the sufferings
of the comrades in jail was told by him
in a masterly way. He made no at-
tempts at eloquence, but when he said
"The master class have imprisoned our
leaders, and if they start the ball rolling
by hanging Moyer, Haywood and Petti-
bone, we will roll the ball to the bitter
end," the class feeling of the workers was
aroused to its duty. His opening remarks
won the audience immediately.

"The hopes and ambitions of twenty
millions of toilers are involved in this
matter," he said, "because the capital-
ists are trying to strangle the ambitions
of organized labor."

"We draw up resolutions and con-
tribute our coin to feed the lawyers; we
do everything to avoid a physical and
violent settlement of this question, but
back of all this, let me tell you that it is
force which wins. Let the spirit of the
knights of the Magna Charta animate us,
and then only will the capitalists realize
that they have reached the end of their
rope."

The meeting was adjourned after al-
most three hours of discussion of the
crimes the capitalist class has committed
against Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone,
and after adopting stinging resolutions
against the outrage. After the meeting
had adjourned and the crowd was out-
side they sang the Marseillaise with a
vim.

It may be stated here that the meet-
ing held here a year ago ended in a good
sized riot, the Lotta Fountain affair,
on account of the police interfering with
the parade. But this time two forces
combined to end the meeting peacefully.
First the workers would not allow the
police to draw them into a fight, and
second, the police were not anxious for
any street fighting because the bricks are
too handy about the streets on account
of the earthquake.

The Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone de-
fense league purposes to keep up the good
work until our comrades are free.

J. J. Eitor.

\$103,000 BLOOD MONEY.

Idaho Legislature Appropriates That
Sum to Hang W. F. of M. Officers—
Push the Defense Fund.

Boise, Idaho, March 16.—Gov. Frank
R. Gooding yesterday signed a bill,
passed by the Legislature, appropriat-
ing \$50,000 for the prosecution of
Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, ac-
cused of complicity in the murder of
former Governor Steunenberg.

This makes \$103,000 appropriated to
date for the prosecution of these men.
Of this sum detectives have received
more than \$15,000. The detectives were
originally employed by the Mine Own-
ers' Association of Colorado, but the
State of Idaho took them over and all
their bills have been paid by the State.

MOYER-HAYWOOD-DEFENSE FUND
Denver, March 14.—James Kirwan,
secretary-treasurer of the Western
Federation of Miners, has issued a
statement showing the condition of the
Moyer defense fund and appealing for
more funds.

Kirwan says that to March 1, \$86,-
837.75 had been contributed and \$79,838
spent in defending the Moyer and al-
lied cases.

In opposition to this fund the Legis-
lature of Idaho had appropriated \$100,-
000. The mine owners of Colorado have
contributed about \$250,000.

With the statement is the follow-
ing appeal:
"The Western Federation of Miners

is ably fighting this battle in behalf
of all organized labor. Should we be
successful, although we do not fear the
outcome, opposition to organized labor
will gain a strong foothold."

DEFENSE OVERRULED.

(Continued from page one.)

under advisement until 2 P. M. and
on convening denied the motion.

The motion was based on the long de-
lay in the trial. The defence contended
that the accused were entitled to liberty
on the ground that two terms of court
had passed since they were arraigned.
E. F. Richardson, for the defence, argued
that the statutes of the United States
do not act as a bar in such a case pend-
ing determination of an appeal in habeas
corpus proceedings. He held that it
only prohibited execution of any sentence
that might be imposed. Senator Borah,
for the State, took the ground that the
statute, as construed by the Supreme
Court, prohibited the State court from
proceeding in any manner pending de-
cision on appeal.

Judge Wood said he was not called on
to pass upon the question whether the
Federal statute raised a bar to proceed-
ings, carried to the United States Su-
preme Court, were pending. It was evi-
dent, he said, that Judge Smith, before
whom the cases began, thought so, and
it was not necessary for the court at
this time to pass upon the correctness
of his ruling.

After the rendering of the decision of
Judge Wood the time was taken up with
motion made by the defence last spring
for a change of venue. The fact was
called to the attention of the court by
John R. Nugent of counsel for the de-
fence that they had 600 affidavits on file
in support of the motion. These were
made by persons living in the county,
and all set forth that the public mind
was prejudiced against the defendants.
Twelve of the affidavits were by men
who had collected the other 588.

Arguments on this motion will be
made to-morrow.

GOLDFIELD CAPITALISTS

Join Hands With A. F. of L. to Attack
Industrial Workers.

Goldfield, Nev., March 15.—Last night
the business men of Goldfield organized
to fight the Industrial Workers of the
World. Every mine and every store will
be closed indefinitely after twelve o'clock
to-day. It is agreed that no employer in
Goldfield shall hire any worker who is a
member of the Industrial Workers of the
World. It has also been determined to
back up the American Federation of
Labor in its effort to break up the I.
W. W. in the local trades, and swing the
members into the American Federation.
The business men have appointed 100
special police officers to patrol the city
while the fight against the Industrial
Workers is going on.

BROWNSVILLE MAY 1 CONFER- ENCE.

First meeting took place at 157 Christ
Ave., twelve organizations were repre-
sented. It was resolved:

First, To arrange a parade and mass
meeting.

Second, To print a leaflet upon the
first of May.

All unions not represented yet are
requested to send three delegates each
to the next meeting that will take
place on Saturday, March 23rd, in To-
back's Hall, Pitkin, corner Thatford
Avenues.

THE EXCELSIOR SOCIETY.

An East Side Young Men's Organi-
zation and Its Good Work.

For a number of years there has
been on the down town East Side at
No. 235 East Broadway, a society
named the Excelsior Educational So-
ciety. The object of this society is
the propagating of the principles of
the Socialist Labor Party among its
fellow workingmen, especially so, to
those within its vicinity.

In the future it is determined to
carry on even more effective work, than
heretofore. The members of the so-
ciety realize that their duty is to gain
reinforcements, and new recruits; it
realizes that there is a large amount
of young men, who can utilize their
time to practice work. Those young
men's help is required in this society.

Time will bring its changes in all
matters, and so it brings it with so-
cieties as well. We find this the case
here; some members have moved up-
town, others have left the town en-
tirely, in short, a number of members
can not attend to the matters of the
society as they should like to. They
know that there are others who could
replace them in the work which re-
quires very close and timely attention
and which they are unable to give to
its full extent. They realize there is
a young element which can be trained
to look forward and follow the proper
path. It is to those whom we appeal
mostly to join us.

We have secured a new lease for two

years, and will endeavor to continue
the good work, but we ask you for as-
sistance, since it is for your welfare,
as for ours. We have, as a means to
get your help, arranged an open meet-
ing to take place at the headquarters
235 East Broadway, Friday, March 22,
at 8:30 p. m. Ways and means to build
up the organization, and make it in-
teresting for new comers will be dis-
cussed. In close we urgently appeal
to every party member and sympath-
izers, to attend this meeting, and there
join us, in our struggle for emancipa-
tion. Trusting you will bare date in
mind and attend we remain

Yours truly,
Excelsior Educational Society,
per committee.

FREE SPEECH.

(Continued from page one.)

since they did all the labor they were
entitled to it. And, oh, yes! We know
now what the whole business meant.
This Mr. Politician heard the whip crack
of his master and he hastened to obey.
That workman threatened to take
away his master's power to skin all the
workingmen out of their labor product,
and he hastened to stop such "blas-
phemous, outrageous, incendiary" (!)
things. Not for liberty, not for religion,
nor for morality nor any other commend-
able purpose did he act, but for the pur-
pose of protecting the money bags, re-
presenting the wealth stolen from the
working class, was he aroused to lay
aside all his other affairs and make
haste to suppress free speech.

The why and wherefore of this thug-
ness should now be clear. The whole
Republican-Democratic-Populist pro-
patriot of politicians are engaged in but
one occupation—to protect and defend
and keep intact the system which robs
the workingman of four-fifths of the
product of his labor. No law is bind-
ing upon them, no constitution is re-
spected by them, and no religion is
sacred enough to keep them from carry-
ing out that program. They will lie,
cheat, swindle, steal, defraud, de-
franchise, do everything or anything to keep
the working class in ignorance or once
enlightened to strangle every attempt
made to secure economic freedom, and
political freedom.

The political piousdescripts of this town,
Grand Junction, such as Orson Adams,
Bunting or any whom they will "see